



# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

for RETAILER - WHOLESALE - MANUFACTURER

Established 1859

28 Essex Street Strand, London. W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

3 2 3 1  
CXXXVII

JANUARY 10, 1942

Annual Subscription (with  
Diary) 25/- Single Copies 9d

# MERFENIL

(TRADE MARK)

MERFENIL is a solution of phenylmercuric nitrate which contains no Glycerine or Ethyl Alcohol, and its germicidal properties are superior to Iodine and Mercurochrome.

Bottles of 16 ozs. and 2 ozs.

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

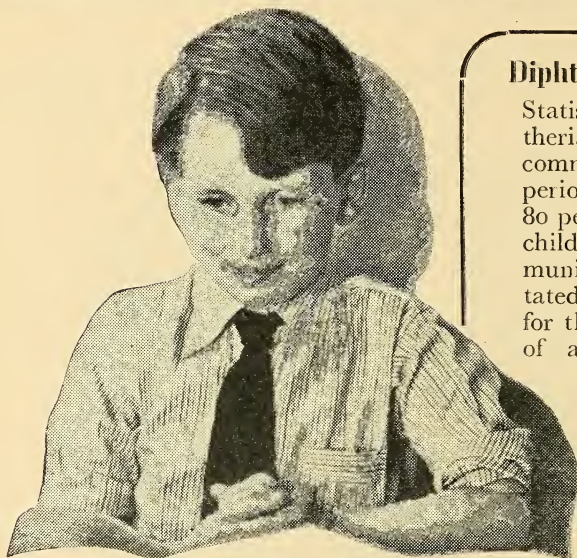


(MAY &amp; BAKER) LIMITED

3715

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# THE CHILDREN HAVE CONFIDENCE...



## Diphtheria Immunisation

Statistics indicate that diphtheria will disappear in communities where, for a period of 10 years, 70 to 80 per cent. of all new born children have been immunised. Alum Precipitated Toxoid is suggested for the active immunisation of all children from six months to eight years, and all older children and adults who are not sensitive to toxoid.

**I**N THE APPEAL to the public to co-operate in diphtheria immunisation, children themselves present little difficulty. It is parents who are apprehensive; hesitating to give consent to the small medical attention required. This boy came straight from a school-arranged inoculation to have this photograph taken. He was quite unperturbed, yet his parents admitted their genuine but quite unfounded fears for him.

## DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLACTIC *Lederle*

### LEDERLE PRODUCTS

of the Lederle Laboratories Inc., New York, U.S.A., are distributed in England by Chas. F. Thackray, Ltd., The Old Medical School, Leeds, 1, and 252 Regent Street, London, W.1.

*Chas. F. Thackray*  
LTD

### (ALUM PRECIPITATED TOXOID)

Is designed to provoke a rapid, lasting response with a minimal incidence of unpleasant reactions. Now available in 0.6 cc. vial (2-dose immunisation), 1/-, and 6 cc. vial (10 complete 2-dose immunisations), 4/3.



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of 'COOLTAN' Fame

introduces 'VitaVan'....

... NOW, as real an advance in Home Skin Medication as 'COOLTAN' was (and remains) an outstanding new step in the Sun Tan Field, comes 'VitaVan.'

'VITAVAN' offers a NEW combination of recognised Skin-Medicaments—in the form of a pleasant-to-use Cream, instead of a heavy clogging, hair-growing and objectionably fatty ointment. A growing interest in this theory, by both Chemists and Doctors, is here crystallised into an actual worth-while fact. . . .

## VITAVAN' SAVES WAR-ESSENTIAL FATS—AND GIVES BETTER RESULTS!

Risky as forecasting can be, we confidently say that, among the diversified trends this War will develop, such as Vitamin B1 and Plastics, will be the use of more refined and more efficacious vehicles for applying medication to the skin. Here, in 'VitaVan,' is another thoroughly practical 'Pioneer Product.'

'VitaVan,' compounded to a truly NEW formula, is offered by Kathleen Court as something that will last . . . we have no interest in opportunism. Your customers will sincerely thank you for calling their attention to 'VitaVan' . . . and they will buy this Preparation time and again . . . just as they do 'Cooltan.' The main, undeniable advantages of 'VitaVan' are:

- (1) Effectiveness as to Results. (2) Freedom from objectionable 'Screening Action.'
- (3) Cleanliness. (4) Inconspicuousness in Use.
- (5) Ease of Removal. (6) (Perhaps most important)—A substantial Economy of Vital Fats.

*Educated people of both sexes who, naturally, resent the "messiness" of greasy ointments, will welcome 'VitaVan' as a Remedy for many troublesome Skin-Affections.*

This unique Product is available in Two Sizes, in Jars, selling to the Public at 1s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. Trade Prices: 12s. 3d. and 25s. 3d. doz. Tax Rate 16½%.

Distributed for KATHLEEN COURT (ENG.), LTD., by SUN ISLAND CHEMICALS, LTD., "BYLANDS," ST. GEORGE'S HILL, WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.

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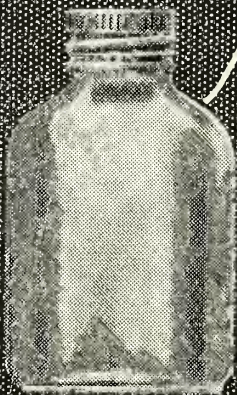
*from now until the cessation of hostilities.*

Orders on hand will be executed in so far as existing  
stocks allow

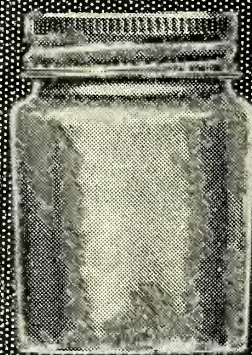
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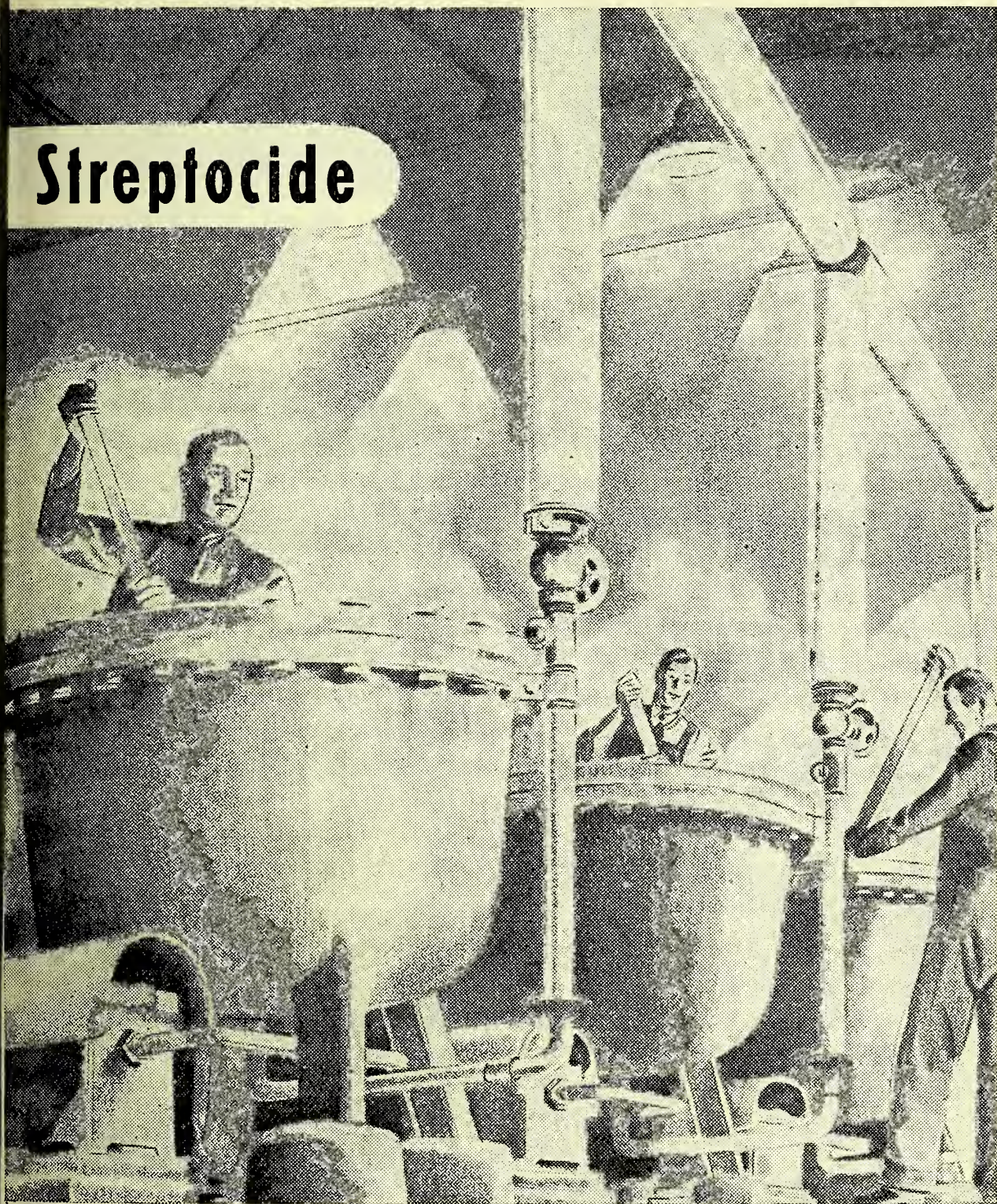
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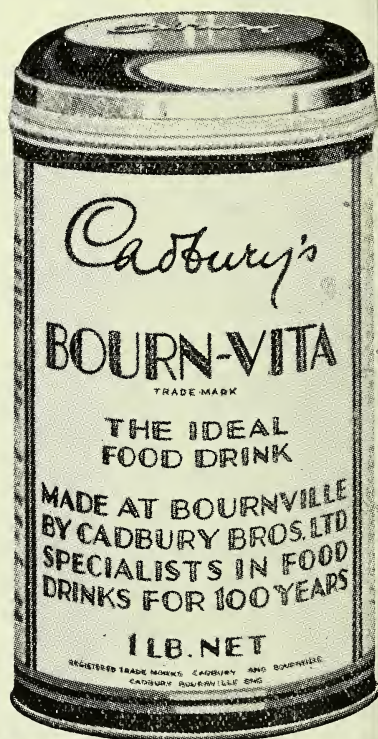
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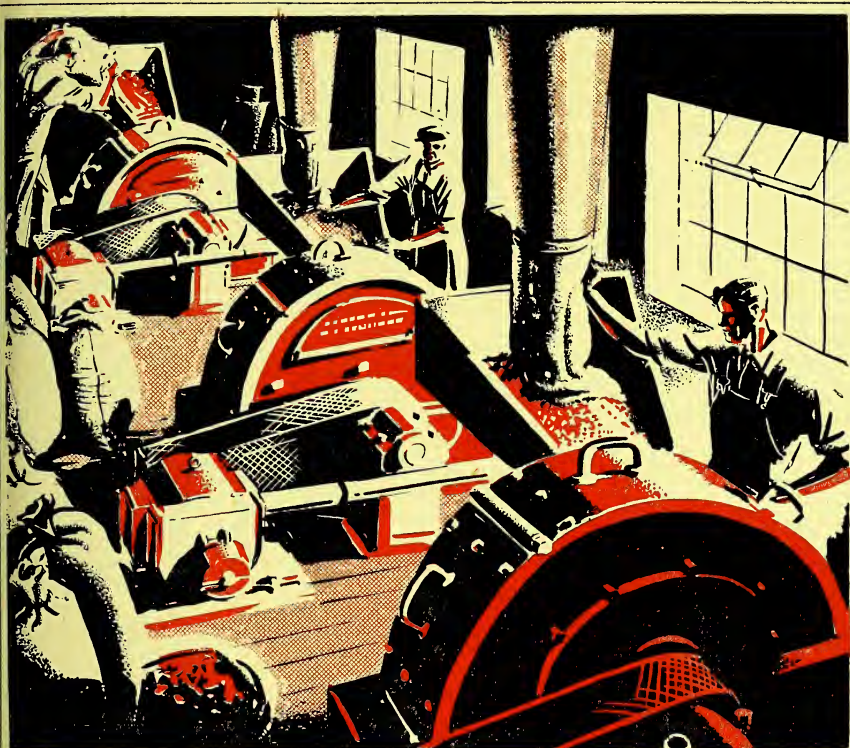


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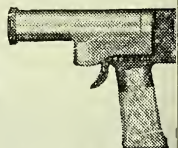
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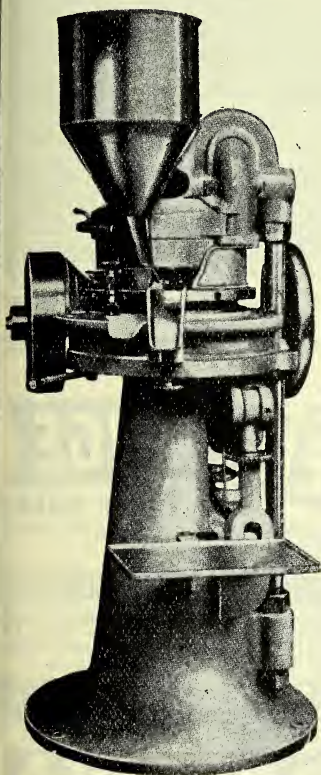


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Maximum diameter of Tablets—one inch.

All punches thoroughly protected from dust by guards.

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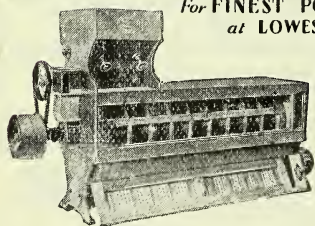
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			Retail 1s. per packet
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			Retail 8d. per packet

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK

**Confectionery Price Control.**—The Sugar Confectionery Order (see *C. & D.*, January 3, p. 2) comes into operation on January 12.

**K.I.D. Exemptions Renewed.**—Under the Safeguarding of Industries (Exemption) No. 6 Order, 1941 (S.R. & O. 1941, No. 2117), the exemption from key industry duty of all articles at present exempt, except hydroquinone, is renewed until June 30.

**Purchase Tax.**—The following decisions regarding the liability to tax of certain articles are published as supplementary to those already given in Notice No. 78 issued by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise. Class 1 (a).—The arrangement under which certain surgical goods may be supplied free of tax on a doctor's order for the needs of a particular patient has been extended to include the following: Skull caps fitted with surgical pads or plates; surgical gloves specially designed to be worn by persons with mutilated hands.

**Price Control of Drugs Order.**—The Prices of Goods (Price Regulated Goods) Order, 1941 (S.R. & O., 1941, No. 2024), under the Prices of Goods Act, 1939, has been issued by the Board of Trade. Copies of the Order may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, price one penny. Particulars of the Order are given and explained on p. 52 of this issue.

**Deferment Limit Abolished.**—The Minister of Labour and National Service has amended the Regulations so as to abolish the limit of twelve months on the period of postponement of liability for national service. Copies of the new Regulations, the National Service (Postponement Certificates) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1941, will be available shortly from H.M. Stationery Office, but any person who wishes to make an application under the new regulations should apply to a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

**British Property in Enemy Territory.**—The Board of Trade announces that real and personal property situated in Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Rumania, Japan and the Japanese Empire belonging to persons and companies of British nationality resident or registered in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is now eligible for inclusion in the Register of British property in enemy territory. Returns should be rendered on the requisite form P, obtainable from the Assistant Secretary for Finance, Board of Trade, New Oxford House, London, W.C.1.

**Cosmetics Explanatory Booklet.**—A booklet, "Toilet and Perfumery Preparations," has recently been issued by the Board of Trade (H.M. Stationery Office, 2d.) explaining in simple terms the position of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers under the Limitation of Supplies (Toilet Preparations) (No. 2) Order, and deals with such matters as the supply of cosmetics made up by retail chemists and the use of toilet preparations in hairdressing establishments. Among other matters dealt with in the booklet are the calculation of quotas; unrestricted supplies; answers to everyday problems, etc.

**Debts Owning from Japan.**—The Register of Enemy Debts compiled by the finance department of the Board of Trade has been extended to include all debts and other moneys owing to persons in the United Kingdom from persons who, by reason of the extension of application of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1939, to Japan and territories in Japanese occupation, have become enemies. These territories comprise Japan proper, Korea, Formosa, Karafuto, Kwantung Leased Territory, and the Japanese Islands in the Pacific including those under Japanese mandate, and to Manchuria, Indo-China, the occupied areas of China, and Thailand. Authority has been given on behalf of the Treasury to United Kingdom bankers to make payments in certain cases from accounts of residents in China, including occupied areas, provided that express permission from the Bank of England, bearing a date subsequent to December 7, 1941, has been obtained. Until it is clear that payment in settlement of a debt from a person in China (other than a Japanese subject or concern or someone in Manchuria) is overdue, and that authority for payment out of the debtor's account or on his behalf has been sought and refused, such a debt should not be registered.

**Burnley Vitamin Distribution.**—Under the Government's scheme 964 bottles of cod liver oil, 335 bottles of black currant syrup and 669 tins of black currant purée, have been distributed to children in Burnley.

**Medical Fees Increase.**—The British Medical Association has adopted a recommendation that there should be a 20 per cent. increase in fees for general practice and for contract practice arrangements including Public Medical Services.

**Hawick Chemists' Rota.**—A rota whereby one chemist's shop in turn remains open for an hour in the evening of the early closing day until the end of March 1942 has been agreed between Hawick chemists and the Roxburgh County Insurance Committee.

**Shop Licence Applied For.**—The Kilwinning Co-operative Society, Ltd., 102 Main Street, Kilwinning, has applied for a licence under the Location of Retail Businesses Order in order to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist at 102 Main Street, Kilwinning, Ayrshire.

**Essay Competition Results.**—The annual award of prizes made, under a bequest of the late Mr. W. H. Saunders, to the successful entrants in an essay competition open to members of the staff of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, below the age of twenty-one, has been made as follows: 1 (£3 3s.), Phyllis Corri, aged nineteen, Dublin company; 2 (£2 2s.), Muriel Dunne, aged fifteen, Liverpool office; and (£1 1s.), Edna Armitage, aged sixteen, Liverpool office.

**Goods from the United States.**—British firms importing goods from the United States of America or their agents should not in future approach the British Purchasing Commission, or other British missions in the United States, for the purpose of expediting the obtaining of goods either by the issue of a U.S. Export Licence or the grant of a U.S. priority. Any communications on these matters should be addressed in the first instance to the appropriate Government Department in the United Kingdom. Thus, where the goods are needed in fulfilment of a Government contract, the approach should be made to the Department placing the contract. In other cases, communication should be made to the Department to which an application for an import licence for the goods in question has first to be addressed. Where the facts are in doubt, application should be made to the Import Licensing Department, Tavistock Square, London, W.



**Poisons Law Lectures.**—Lectures on poisons law are to be given at the premises of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 2 p.m. on January 14 and 15. Tickets for admission may be had at the Society's offices.

**Christmas Trade in Dublin.**—The majority of the Dublin pharmacies reported good business in gift items during Christmas week. The variety in coffrets and gift sets was limited, but most of the City pharmacies were able to make attractive window displays.

**Eire Trade Union Legislation.**—Under the Eire Trade Union Act, which came into operation on January 1, no body of persons may carry on negotiations for the fixing of wages or conditions of employment unless they are registered and hold a negotiating certificate from the Minister for Industry and Commerce.

**Derry Petition on Shop Hours.**—A petition from Londonderry pharmaceutical chemists and druggists, asking for an amendment of the Closing Order to permit chemists to close their shops at an earlier hour than formerly, was presented at a recent meeting of the Derry Corporation. The new hours suggested are: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 7 p.m.; Thursday, 1 p.m.; Saturday, 9 p.m. It was stated that provision was always made for emergency cases. The petition was referred to the town clerk for inquiries.

**Irish Chemists' Golfing Society.**—The captain (Mr. M. Costello) presided at the annual meeting of the Irish Chemists' Golfing Society in Dublin recently. The reports of the secretary and the treasurer showed the Society to be in a flourishing condition. Mr. Costello thanked members for loyal support during the season, and mentioned that attendance at the various outings had been up to the usual standard. On the motion of Mr. Costello, seconded by Mr. W. R. Such, Mr. F. J. Roche was unanimously elected *Captain* for the season. Mr. R. Bates was re-elected *Treasurer*, and Mr. P. H. Fahey *Secretary*. Mr. Roche, in taking the chair, expressed his appreciation at his election, and appealed to members to keep up their attendance at the outings, and so help to maintain the high standard of the Society. On the motion of Mr. B. R. Smith, seconded by Mr. J. Draffin, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Costello for the excellent way in which he carried out his duties

during the year. Venues for the coming season were discussed and Baltray (co. Louth) was again chosen for the annual three-day outing. The fixing of the other outings was left to the officers.

**Mid-Eire Druggists' Officers.**—At a meeting of the Midland Counties Drug Federation, recently, at which members were present from Maryborough, Mountrath, Athy, Abbeyleix, Rathdowney, Stradbally, and other centres, the following officers were elected: *President*, Mr. D. McHugh, Athy; *Treasurer*, Mr. J. Hughes, Maryborough; *Secretary*, Mr. F. P. Ryan, Mountrath. Matters discussed included the difficulty of obtaining supplies, sales of medicinal preparations by persons other than chemists and druggists, and the 1908 Poisons Act.

**Eire Benevolent Fund Dance.**—The annual dance organised in aid of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, held during December at the Gresham Hotel, Dublin, was remarkably successful. Both the attendance and the generous donations towards the expenses of the dance were unusually good, and a handsome cheque to the Fund will be forthcoming. Over 600 were present, and every table had been booked up many days ahead. The committee consisted of Mr. C. A. Collis (chairman), Mr. David Murphy and Miss K. O'Shea (secretaries), Mr. T. B. O'Sullivan (treasurer), the Misses M. Heraty, M. Lawler, M. Maguire, P. Morris, C. O'Reilly; and Messrs. C. Batt, T. J. Gleeson, T. Larkin, M. Nicell, P. C. Cahill, J. Gleeson, P. McAuliffe, G. C. O'Neill, F. J. Roche, P. G. Redmond, C. J. Staunton, J. Smyth, and M. Leonard.

Among those present were: Mr. P. C. Cahill (president, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) and Mrs. Cahill; Mr. P. F. McGrath (president, Irish Drug Association); Captain Daly; Lieutenant Slattery; Dr. K. Mallett; Mr. J. Maguire; Miss P. Brennan; Mr. Cropp and party; Mr. J. Foley and party; Mr. S. McAuley and party; Mr. H. P. Corrigan and party; Mr. and Mrs. Lyall Smith; Dr. A. MacManus; Dr. T. Morris; Mr. and Mrs. M. Costello; Mr. and Mrs. M. Collins; Mr. and Mrs. Chambers; Mr. and Mrs. Chesson; Mr. and Mrs. J. Holland; Captain and Mrs. Lyons; Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones; Mr. and Mrs. J. Macken; Mr. and Mrs. D. Kenny; Mr. and Mrs. B. McNamara; Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Sullivan; Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Reilly; Mr. and Mrs. E. Quinn; Mr. P. F. O'Hara; Mr. and Mrs. P. Fullam; Mr. B. Duffy; Mr. and Mrs. J. Walshe; Lieutenant Duffy; Mr. A. Murphy; the Misses Flood, R. Murphy, G. Williams, K. White, Madeline O'Reilly, C. O'Reilly, Cora Gaffney, Nora Delaney, and N. Norton.

# TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

## In Short Supply

The survey in your last week's issue (p. 25) of the London drug and chemical markets of the past year presents concisely and graphically the salient features of a difficult period. It should be read by everyone in pharmacy so as to obtain a clear picture of the uncertainties of supply caused by war conditions. Thus read, it will obviate many vain regrets and needless inquiries. Commercial sources of supply are not invariably those of current text-books; pharmacists in retail business or in hospital practice may therefore be pardoned for an occasional error in this matter. Your survey records the satisfactory feature that the year's trading in the pharmaceutical chemicals section "has been relatively stable." In contrast, the year "has again been one of exceptional difficulty for dealers in crude drugs and allied products," and in essential oils "it is only to be expected that the supply position will deteriorate the longer hostilities last." Small users of these classes of raw materials will be wise to make themselves acquainted with what you have recorded under each heading. I have great sympathy for the conscientious chemist who is faced with the choice between modifying the formula of an "own-name" proprietary medicine and discontinuing its sale; this, however, is a type of difficulty likely to affect all manufacturers of galenicals.

## Modified Prescribing

The remarks in the preceding paragraph have a bearing on the economy in prescribing enjoined in your quotation from "The Lancet" (p. 10). As prescribers-in-chief to the nation, medical men have the paramount responsibility in this necessary measure. The well-considered hints of your contemporary include a list of seven substances which "must be used sparingly." There will be general agreement, I believe, that the prescribing of four of them—alcohol, glycerin, mercury, liquid paraffin—may be drastically curtailed without detriment to the health of anyone. Is it heretical to suggest that mercury, in particular, is a medicament the routine employment of which should be reconsidered? Weighing the evidence as fairly as one can, the conclusion that the prescribing of this metal and its salts was overdone during the eighteenth century is inescapable. But omitting this consideration as purely historical, let us come nearer to our own time,

If memory serves, the general prescribing of less than one grain of calomel as an adult dose dates back only about fifty years; and even with modern dosage cases of constitutional disturbance after taking calomel are not unknown. For external use mercur has, of course, various rivals not though of half a century ago. Present conditions afford an opportunity to diminish the use of it in medicine still further. As "The Lancet" puts it: "When we set out to produce a particular therapeutic action there are often several ways of achieving the desired result."

## Pharmacopœias

The admirable address by Mr. H. Humphreys Jones at Liverpool on the origin and development of pharmacopœias (p. 21) comes as a welcome breath of fresh air in conditions so largely dominated by the urgencies of war. His comprehensive treatment of the subject may have included a point that does not appear in the condensed report—the curious fact that more editions (using that word in its wider sense) of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia were published from 1699 to 1841 than of the London Pharmacopœia from 1618 to 1851. Whether this was due to a keener desire for perfection in Scotland than in England, or to some other cause, I do not profess to know. My attention was especially attracted by the lecturer's remarks on the first British Pharmacopœia, the preparation of which was understood to have cost the comparatively large sum of £6,000. Its inequalities were speedily pointed out in a series of articles in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST; and, as is well known, a new B.P. was issued three years later. Some of the ideas of the General Medical Council of 1864 were remarkable. In the preface to the book, for instance, it was stated that in consequence of the difference between the imperial ounce and the troy ounce the Council recommended the discontinuance of drachm and scruple weights in prescribing and dispensing. The matter was ventilated in the medical and pharmaceutical Press sometimes with strange vagaries; thus one correspondent wanted to know how to weigh 1,440 grains if drachm and scruple weights were abolished. It was found that among other loose ends left in the Pharmacopœia, the hog had lost his scientific name in the Materia Medica section but regained it in the Appendix. **Xrayser**



## LEGAL REPORTS

**Razor Blades Overcharge.**—At Oxford, recently, Maurice Katz, St. Mary's Butts, Reading, was fined £50 for selling 116 packets of safety razor blades at an excessive price.

**Lemon Substitute Prosecution.**—At Wallend Police Court, recently, Holiday & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Durham, were charged with having sold goods incorrectly labelled and were fined £5. For the prosecution it was stated that the company produced a lemon substitute for which a claim was made on the label of the bottle that the contents were equal to the juice of six fresh lemons. A sample bottle analysed had been found to contain 7 per cent. citric acid but no essential oil of lemon. Mr. J. S. Cooper, who defended, said the mistake resulted through a chemist who had joined the firm only three days before the preparation was made up having inadvertently omitted to add soluble oil of lemon to the other ingredients. As soon as attention was drawn to the analysis the stock was withdrawn.

**Lemon Cocktail Juice.**—G. W. Armour, trading as Armour's Products, Sutton Court Road, Chiswick, London, W., was summoned at Bow Street Police Court, on December 30, for using a misleading label and giving a false warranty in relation to a sale of "Lemon cocktail juice" to Fitch & Son, Ltd., provision merchants, Jermyn Street, W. It was stated that Messrs. Fitch ordered six dozen of the cocktail juice at 10s. 6d. per doz., and at the same time six doz. lemon substitute juice at 8s. 9d. per doz. The invoice stated that the preparations were guaranteed to be "of the nature, substance and quality as therein described." Armour pleaded guilty to the summons relating to the label and not guilty to giving a false warranty. Mr. Thomas McLachlan, public analyst, said that the "lemon cocktail juice" was composed of phosphoric acid, 3.88 per cent.; citric acid, 2.19 per cent.; and vitamin C, 0.007 per cent. Lemon juice contained at least 7 per cent. of citric acid, 0.056 vitamin C, and a mere trace of phosphoric acid. In the preparation in question there was a deficiency of at least 80 per cent. of vitamin C. For the defence, it was stated that the "lemon cocktail juice" was a wholesome drink. The wording on the label was a foolish mistake, but the warranty did not describe the preparation as lemon juice. A penalty of £10 was imposed on each summons.

## COMPANY NEWS

**S. W. HAGUE (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Samuel W. Hague, M.P.S., 806 Newport Road, Rumney, Cardiff (R.O.), permanent governing director.

**C. R. JAMBLIN, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on business as wholesale, retail and manufacturing chemists, druggists, etc. Cecil R. and Winifred S. Jamblin, both of 100 Farnaby Road, Shortlands, Kent (R.O.), directors.

**A. OPPENHEIMER (BOTTLES), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on business as glass, glass bottle and stopper manufacturers, makers of containers, etc. First directors to be appointed. R.O.: 10 Bolton Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

**INTERNATIONAL SUTURES, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in catgut for surgical and other purposes, therapeutic substances, surgical materials, and instruments, etc. First directors not named. Solicitor: John B. Borer, 101B High Street, Rickmansworth.

**DAWSON WEST (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of "Dawson West" carried on by Annie West at Keighley. Annie West, 170 Skipton Road, Keighley, and Mary K. Smith, Overdale, Skipton Road West, Silsden, directors. R.O.: 45 The Arcade, North Street, Keighley.

**WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, LTD.** Mr. R. E. Conder, B.Com., F.C.I.S., Ph.C., has been appointed a joint managing director, and Mr. R. A. Hall, M.A., A.C.I.S., A.I.A.C., has been appointed a director.

**LEVER BROTHERS & UNILEVER, LTD.**—Mr. Geoffrey Heyworth, vice-chairman, has been elected chairman in succession to the late Sir Francis D'Arcy Cooper. Mr. Paul Rykens and Mr. Herbert Davis have been elected joint vice-chairmen.

**RELEASE OF LIQUIDATORS.**—Heala, Ltd., as from September 22, 1941; Vegetable Health and Beauty Products, Ltd., as from September 22, 1941.

**VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.**—Meetings of shareholders and creditors of Emery's Drug Stores, Ltd., will be held at Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, at 11.45 a.m. and 12 noon on January 13, 1942, to show how the winding-up of the company has been conducted.

# C. & D. DISPENSING PRICE LIST

CHANGES of any magnitude in the prices of drugs have been few in number during December, and there is an advance of only 0.1 from the November figure to 128.3. The index in December 1940 was 120.5. A review of changes in the drug index during 1941 is given in the adjoining column.

Cost		Due allowance has been made for purchase tax in both cost and dispensing prices	Dispensing price		
d.	per		4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
147	lb.	Acaciae gum. elect.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
100	lb.	Acaciae gummi alb. pulv. . . . .	5 4	1 7	0 3
15	oz.	Acid. tannicum . . . . .	3 7	1 1	0 2
19	lb.	Adeps lanæ . . . . .	—	2 3	0 4
18	lb.	Adeps lanæ hydrosus . . . . .	0 9	0 3	—
25	lb.	Antim. nig. pulv. S.1 (4) . . . . .	0 8	0 3	—
10	lb.	Aqua carui dest. . . . .	1 0	0 4	—
25	oz.	Aqua anisi conc. B.P.C. . . . .	0 6	0 2	—
58	oz.	Barbitonum Ronly	—	3 8	0 7
61	oz.	Barbitonum solu- bile R only . . . . .	—	9 4	1 4
258	lb.	Calcii mandelas . . . . .	—	9 8	1 5
12	oz.	Calcii glycerophos. . . . .	10 2	3 0	0 9
31	oz.	Calcii iodid. . . . .	—	1 11	0 4
13	oz.	Camphor synthetic. pulv. . . . .	—	4 7	0 8
64	lb.	Caryophylli pulv. sec. . . . .	—	1 11	0 4
66	lb.	Cera alba in massa . . . . .	2 4	0 9	0 2
76	lb.	Cera flava ang. in massa . . . . .	2 5	0 10	0 2
9	lb.	Creta gallica pulv. subtil. . . . .	2 9	0 11	0 2
9	oz.	Cubebæ fruct. pulv. . . . .	0 5	2	—
17	oz.	Ferri glycerophos. pulv. . . . .	—	1 5	0 3
48	lb.	Lin. camph. (c. ol. arachis) . . . . .	—	2 9	0 5
20	lb.	Lin. saponis meth. . . . .	2 1	0 9	0 2
57	lb.	Lin. sinapis B.P.C. meth. . . . .	1 0	0 4	—
27	lb.	Lin. terebinth. . . . .	2 8	0 10	0 2
62	lb.	Lobelia pulverat. . . . .	1 1	0 5	—
85	oz.	Menthol (natural) . . . . .	2 5	0 10	0 2
45	oz.	Menthol (synthetic) . . . . .	—	12 5	1 10
8	dr.	Ol. aurantii dulc. . . . .	—	6 9	1 0
34	oz.	Ol. anisi . . . . .	—	—	1 2
9	oz.	Ol. cedri . . . . .	—	5 0	0 9
12	oz.	Ol. citronellæ . . . . .	—	1 4	0 3
80	oz.	Ol. menthæ de- menth. . . . .	—	1 9	0 3
8	dr.	Ol. rutæ . . . . .	—	11 8	1 8
23	oz.	Ol. verbenæ . . . . .	—	—	1 2
84	lb.	Potass. borotart. . . . .	—	4 8	0 8
8	oz.	Potass. glycerophos. 50 per cent. . . . .	3 0	0 11	0 2
			—	1 3	0 3

Cost		Due allowance has been made for purchase tax in both cost and dispensing prices	Dispensing price		
d.	per		4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
50	lb.	Potass. sulph. c. sulph. . . . .	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
67	lb.	Pulv. rhei co. . . . .	1 11	0 8	0
27	oz.	Safrol . . . . .	2 7	0 10	0
13	oz.	Scammonia resin. pulv. . . . .	—	4 0	0
60	lb.	Sp. ammon. arom. . . . .	—	2 1	0
101	lb.	Sp. camphoræ . . . . .	2 4	0 9	0
40	lb.	Syr. anisi . . . . .	4 1	1 2	0
48	lb.	Ung. aquosum . . . . .	2 3	0 9	0
104	lb.	Ung. hydrarg. co. . . . .	1 11	0 8	0
82	lb.	Ung. menthol. . . . .	4 1	1 2	0
56	lb.	Ung. methyl. sal. B.P.C. . . . .	3 3	1 0	0
150	lb.	Ung. methyl. sal. co. B.P.C. . . . .	2 3	9 9	0
62	lb.	Ung. methyl. sal. co. dil. B.P.C. . . . .	5 11	1 9	0
25	lb.	Ung. phenolis . . . . .	2 7	0 10	0
66	lb.	Zinci oleas precip. . . . .	1 0	0 4	0
			2 5	0 10	0

## Drug Index

The C. & D. drug index is based on figure of 100 for 1938, the last year in which "normal" prices operated. The figures for 1940 and 1941 on this basis are set out below.

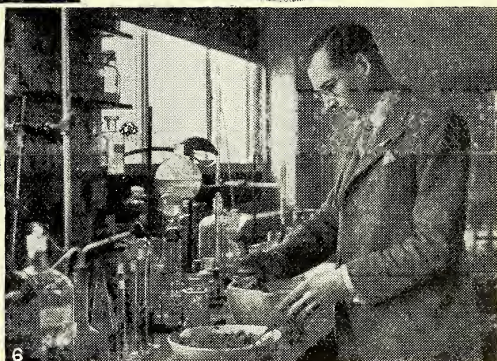
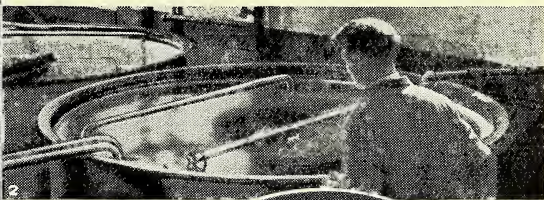
	1940	1941
January . . . . .	113.2	120.7
February . . . . .	112.9	120.9
March . . . . .	115.4	122.9
April . . . . .	119.1	123.1
May . . . . .	119.6	123.2
June . . . . .	119.8	123.2
July . . . . .	120.1	127.0
August . . . . .	120.0	127.6
September . . . . .	119.8	127.6
October . . . . .	119.7	127.7
November . . . . .	120.0	128.2
December . . . . .	120.5	128.3

Variation in the comparative figures is not so great as might have been expected. In the war of 1914-18 shortages of supply largely inflated the prices of drugs affected. This factor has operated less markedly in this war, as production needs have been better met. This consideration does not apply, of course, to products the sources of supply of which have failed. In many of these the price have been subjected to restrictions.



## CONSERVING HOME-PRODUCED VITAMINS

1. Barrels of rose hips, collected by West Country children in the autumn of 1941, stored in the grounds of a blitzed church at Bristol. 2. A vat of syrup prepared from the hips. 3. Carrot pommace produced from surplus carrots at the Long Ashton Cider Institute, after the expression of the juice in a hydraulic press. The pommace contains the carotene of the carrots, which can be conserved by drying. 4. Washing the carrots prior to treatment. 5. Carrot treacle prepared from the sweet but vitamin-free juice and carrot powder prepared from the carotene-rich pommace. 6. Dr. Pollard, who devised a method of stabilising the pro-vitamin in the processing of the carrots.





## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AT EDINBURGH

At a meeting of the Edinburgh and South-eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held on December 18, Mr. James Henry (chairman of the Branch) presiding, THE CHAIRMAN explained that Mr. H. N. Linstead, who was to have addressed the meeting, had been compelled by urgent developments to cancel his engagements. Mr. F. W. Adams was second in command in London, and his address on all cardinal points would be on the same lines as Mr. Linstead's would have been.

### War-time Problems Discussed

MR. ADAMS explained changes in the Schedule of Reserved Occupations and the de-reservation of men over thirty, discussed the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, and explained that under the Location of Businesses Order it would be impossible, after January 1, to open a new retail business without a licence from the Local Price Regulation Committee. A further Order, which prohibited extended sales of goods within a particular category, allayed, he thought, the apprehension felt by many pharmacists that stores that had been selling a small number of drugs or toilet articles would extend their trade to the full limit of the category. In considering applications for opening new businesses, the Committees would give preference to owners of businesses destroyed by enemy action. He finally urged that it was the duty of everybody to try and conserve supplies of the more important drugs.

### Sales of Drugs by Non-pharmacists

MR. CURRIE, Leith, asked whether stores that dealt in scheduled poisons would be permitted to trade in them under unqualified management.—MR. ADAMS made it quite clear that this would not be permitted.

MR. CARRUTHERS, Edinburgh, asked if Mr. Adams was satisfied with the state of affairs whereby these drugs could be sold in almost any place. It was time the Society pressed for reservation of sale of drugs to retail chemists.—MR. ADAMS said his personal view was that the situation was not satisfactory, and he thought that that was the view of most, if not all, pharmacists.

MR. DUNN, Durham, asked if their interests would not be better served if they had Parliamentary representation in the

House of Commons.—MR. ADAMS stated that there were already three pharmacists in the House of Commons, and the subject of Parliamentary representation had received attention for many years. The difficulty was to have your candidate elected.

MR. DRUMMOND, Edinburgh, said that the extension of the sale of proprietary medicines through non-pharmaceutical channels was the worst feature of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. He wondered if the Society could take steps towards a boycott of certain proprietary medicines.—MR. ADAMS did not entirely agree that the Parliamentary position was hopeless, but thought the line to take was to proceed on a double front: to secure reservation of the sale of proprietary and other medicines to pharmacists and at the same time to ask for the effective control of the proprietary-medicine trade in the public interest.

### Reservation Questions

MR. COLTMAN, Kirkcaldy, asked if, in the event of an employee pharmacist being called up for National Service, it was a matter of compulsion that the master pharmacist should take him back into employment at the end of the war.—MR. ADAMS said that although there was a general provision that such an employee must be taken back, the wording was so loose in character that it did not constitute very much of a safeguard.

MR. PETER NISBET, Leith, thought that all applications for forms of application for de-reservation should be made to the Scottish office at York Place, rather than to London.—MR. ADAMS explained that owing to the urgency of the position, men of thirty and thirty-one becoming deferred, the forms, on this occasion, were to be sent to London but, of course, applications would be sent to the Scottish Committee for consideration before recommendations were made. In the case of higher age groups, applications would be made direct to the Scottish office.

MR. PERRINS asked what was the position of an apprentice who, having served only part of his apprenticeship, volunteered for the Services. Could the apprenticeship be continued at the end of the war without any difficulty? Also, what was the position of a chemist in a protected establishment



who was released by the Local War Committee, although the protected establishment wished to retain his services. For several weeks past he had noticed in the "Pharmaceutical Journal" an advertisement regarding examinations for the Apothecaries Hall qualification: Was it right that the Society should accept such an advertisement?—MR. ADAMS said the position of the apprentice was that unless he came back before the period of apprenticeship had expired there was no question of his being covered by the original agreement. A new agreement would require to be made out for the remainder of the time he had to serve. He thought that any recommendation made by the War Committee to the effect that a man in a protected establishment should be called up would have no effect except as a lead to the authorities responsible for deciding whether the man should remain in the protected establishment or go to the Services. In regard to the question of accepting advertisements for the "P.J." relating to the Apothecaries Hall examinations, he did not think that this practice had ever been criticised in the past. If, however, exception was taken to these advertisements the remedy lay in the hands of pharmacists, who should complain to the Council.

### Distribution of Vitamins

MR. CARRUTHERS referred to a Press instruction to the public to go to Food Offices for free supplies of cod liver oil, black currant syrup and black currant purée. These were pharmaceutical preparations which the pharmacist was competent to hand out. Was this not a matter to be considered by the Council?—MR. ADAMS said that in England the National Pharmaceutical Union was making representations in the sense that Mr. Carruthers suggested. On the one hand, there was no money involved, and on the other hand, from the professional point of view, the pharmacist was the obvious distributor of these goods. —There was some discussion on this point, MR. W. H. NISBET, Leith, advising chemists not to take up the distribution of these preparations, and MR. WALKER, Stenhousemuir, urging chemists to remember they were not merely shopkeepers but were there to look after the health of the community.

DR. TAIT was interested in the remarks upon the sale of vitamin preparations by chemists and grocers. There was, of course, the commercial aspect but there was also

the question of principle. At a meeting in Dundee he had been struck by the fact that the great majority of the younger men wanted to do this work and would do it willingly as a matter of principle; with this he absolutely agreed.

### Labelling Queries

MR. TAINSH asked several questions which had been handed to him, as follows: In a preparation containing spirituous tincture is it necessary to declare the percentage strength of the alcohol?; in a proprietary lotion where water has been used as an extractive has the water to be declared on the label or only the percentage of the ingredients?; is it necessary to declare chloroform as an ingredient when it is used as a preservative?; is syrup an ingredient to be declared?; may a pharmacist with a shop registered under Section 1 (1) (g) of the 1941 Act sell a Part 2 poison that is a Schedule 1 poison in such a shop without further registration?; what drugs or medicines may be sold from an open-air market stall?—MR. ADAMS replied that he did not think it necessary to define the amount of alcohol in a preparation; it was unnecessary to put in the proportion of water, or return the preservative or syrup, although there was obviously an element of doubt in these cases; the authority a main shop had for selling Part 2 poisons without special registration with the local authority—which could also be sold by unqualified people listed with the local authority—applied to any new shop; if a stall was a premises within the meaning of the Act (that is to say a permanent structure) then recommended drugs could be sold there.

### Army Dispensing

MR. MARSHALL, Edinburgh, asked if any representations had been made to the War Department regarding the employment as dispensers of any persons other than pharmacists in H.M. Forces.—MR. ADAMS said any vacancies for dispensers in the R.A.M.C. were now being filled through the National Register of Pharmacists. There were several categories of unqualified persons who, in the view of the Army authorities, were qualified to dispense: the old Regular dispenser, the R.A.M.C. Sergeant, and the Territorial Army dispensers. The Army School of Dispensing at Aldershot had now been closed, so that no more dispensers would be obtained from this source.

### A Local Planning Committee?

PROFESSOR DRYERRE, Edinburgh, said he thought it would be unfortunate if some of the ideas put forward at this representative meeting were lost sight of. They all deplored the condition into which pharmacy was moving. The idea had been suggested that they should put their own house in order, first individually and then collectively, and the sooner a start was made the better. He proposed that the office-bearers of the Edinburgh Branch should elect a committee to plan for the future and put forward a constructive scheme of this nature.—THE

CHAIRMAN said they were much indebted to Professor Dryerre for his proposal which the Branch was already considering. He then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Adams for his excellent address and the skilful manner in which he had answered queries.—MR. ADAMS, in acknowledging the vote of thanks and referring to Professor Dryerre's remarks, said he thought that in any proceedings on the lines suggested some guidance would be found in the Committee of Inquiry's report which had just been published. The subject, if seriously tackled by pharmacists themselves, would bring about a big change in pharmacy.

## NEW TRADE MARKS REGULATIONS

REGULATIONS cited as the Defence (Patents, Trade Marks, etc.) Regulations, 1941 (S.R. & O., No. 1780), have recently been published (H.M. Stationery Office, 3d.). They consist of eleven pages of closely printed matter divided into nine sections, a number of subsections and a variety of provisions. The following notes present the salient features of those Regulations.

Section 6 is of importance to manufacturing chemists licensed under emergency legislation to manufacture drugs, etc., under enemy-owned British Patents.

### Control of Inventions and Designs

Clause 3 (1) refers to the control of inventions and designs; (2) prohibits applications for patents or designs in any foreign country except under permit; (3) a Secretary of State, the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, the Minister of Supply or the Minister of Aircraft Production may require information as to inventions or designs; (4) such required information shall not ultimately prejudice existing rights of registration; (5) the Crown may authorise use of inventions or designs for prosecution of the war.

Clause 4 extends section 29 of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, as to use of inventions by the Crown.

Clause 5 ensures further control of grants of licences under enemy-owned British patents.

### Use of Trade Marks in Descriptions

Clause 6 amends section 3 of Patents, Designs, Copyright and Trade Marks (Emergency) Act, 1939, particularly in regard to the use of a trade mark where it is difficult or impracticable to describe a

substance without it, notwithstanding that the trade mark may not be in the possession of an enemy subject.

Clause 7 (1) modifies the law as to trade marks, merchandise marks, etc., in relation to essential imports where such marks are applied overseas. This subsection is followed by a further eight subsections, the general effect of which is to prevent serious interference with goods certified by a competent authority to be essential imports.

Clause 8 (1) gives protection of trade marks, etc., of firms closed under concentration arrangements. This subsection is followed by a further ten subsections which develop details of that protection.

Clause 9 covers removal of restriction under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, or importation and sale of certain goods.

### A South African Ruling

Referring to Clause 6, it is of some interest to note that Emergency Regulations regarding Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Copyright were passed in the Union of South Africa (No. 30 Proclamation of 1940 and published in the Union of South Africa Government Gazette, Vol. CXIX, February 16, 1940, which made extraordinary provision for such use of enemy-owned, etc. trade marks in the following language. If the article or substance manufactured under a licence granted under this regulation is known by a word or words registered as a trade mark, a description of or reference to that article or substance by that word or those words by the licensee under that licence shall not be deemed to be an infringement of the rights conferred by the registration of the trade mark.



## WHAT CHEMISTS SHOULD DO

MR. W. J. TRISTRAM, a member of the N.P.U. Executive, addressed the Bradford Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union recently. He was introduced by Mr. T. Heseltine, Castleford (Yorkshire Executive member). As chairman of the Sickness and Provident Society of the Union, Mr. Tristram spoke of the valuable work being done by that and the insurance sections of the Union. He deplored the action of the Government in taking advantage of times like the present to pass a law of the class of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, and to do it so quickly that the N.P.U. had been left without time to prepare an adequate statement of the chemist's case. The deplorable situation under which all sorts of people could sell "patents" would never be remedied until chemists banded themselves together in a 100 per cent. strong organisation to fight their case. It was more and more essential that every pharmacist should give active support to the Chemists' Friends scheme, and it was regrettable that some chemists continued giving shows to lines not in the scheme. Mr. Tristram also referred to the maintenance of an efficient dispensing service under present conditions. Some chemists might be tempted, he said, to put up lines easier to deal with, but it would be unwise to do that at the expense of dispensing. Mr. Tristram felt chemists would be well advised to try, during war-time, to concentrate as much as possible on goods which would last after the war.

## YOUTH AND THE FUTURE

A MEETING of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and the branch of the Society held recently, with the president (Mr. E. Berry) in the chair, was addressed by Mr. E. Cronin on "Unity, Youth and the Future of Pharmacy." He hoped that pharmacy in post-war years would develop along professional lines. It was not possible for chemists to get a monopoly in the supply of medicines to the public, but they must work for the control of ethical medicines.

Young pharmacists likely to be called into the army were not comfortable about the future, said Mr. Cronin. Would positions be available for them on their return to civilian life? Ex-Service pharmacists had the right to demand from the Society that there should be no repetition of the bitter experiences of the last post-war years.

In the policy of reconstruction the Society must press forward their claim that the dispensing service for the nation should be done by pharmacists, and that the payment should be in keeping with the qualification. The Society must not tolerate inefficient apprentice masters or unsuitable entrants into pharmacy.

MR. FRANKLIN pointed out that a levy of one shilling per member annually would provide a fund substantial enough to maintain at least one member in Parliament.

MR. STEINMAN said that in his opinion there were not too many pharmacists but too many people selling pharmaceutical goods. The N.P.U. was seeking a remedy for the indiscriminate opening of shops and the distribution of pharmaceutical products through a body representing manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers.

## DENMARK'S DRUG SUPPLIES

AN account of the production of drugs in Denmark, published by the United States' Department of Commerce, states that a leading producer of blood albumin in Jutland is experimenting with the large-scale extraction of pepsin and desiccated stomach from hog stomachs, and of hormones and glandular extracts from other interior organs. Attempts to replace overseas supplies of medicinal herbs and botanical drugs with home-grown plants have fallen short of expectations, and production of morphine from locally-grown poppies is among activities that have consequently been limited, although cultivation of peppermint, wormwood, thornapple, mullein, henbane, etc., is continuing. More attention is also being given to the collection of native Danish plants, such as chamomile, lime flowers, etc. Drugs grown in Denmark are stated to be higher-priced than those imported, but of exceptionally high quality. Efforts are being made to find Danish substitutes for imported oilseeds (oil-pressing was formerly an important Danish industry), and every possible oil-yielding seed and berry is being collected for experimental purposes, including mast from the beech forests, mustard seed, and rape seed. Linseed production has been increased, and about 2,000 tons of seed was gathered during the year under review. New medicinal products offered to the public during the year include sulphathiazole, two hormone preparations, a new oestrone, and a dioxidyphenylhexadine preparation.

## RECENT RESEARCH

**$\beta$ -Carotene in Alfalfa.**—Animal experiments have shown that the  $\beta$ -carotene contained in the concentrate of unsaponifiable constituents of alfalfa (*lucerne*, *Medicago sativa*) leaves is completely utilised as a source of vitamin A, and furthermore that the concentrate contains sterols which can be activated by ultraviolet light to produce rat antirachitic activity ("Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," 1941, II, 1428). From one ton of alfalfa-leaf meal a concentrate is obtained which contains about 340,000,000 I. U. of vitamin A (as  $\beta$ -carotene) and at least 12,000,000 to 16,000,000 units of vitamin D. This would be approximately equivalent to 34 kilos of a fish-liver oil concentrate containing 10,000 units of A and 500 units of D per gm.

**Tin in Malt Beverages.**—Minute traces of tin, much below the practical limit of sensitivity of existing chemical analytical methods, produce haziness in beers and other malt beverages. A method has recently been described for determining such traces of tin, wherein the material to be tested is ashed and the ash fused with a sodium carbonate-sodium cyanide mixture, "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" (Analytical Edition), 1941, II, 791. After solution in acid, the tin is determined by the intensity of the colour of the red precipitate produced by a solution of the specific organic reagent 1-methyl-3, 4-dimercaptobenzene (dithiol). The latter solution is made by warming the dithiol so that it liquefies, and dissolving 0.25 c.c. in 10 c.c. of thioglycolic acid, and diluting to 200 c.c. with 95 per cent. ethyl alcohol.

**Sterile Suspension of Sulphapyridine.**—Hussey ("Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," August 30, 1941, p. 501) states that sterile suspension of sulphapyridine has largely replaced soluble sulphapyridine at the Royal Melbourne Hospital. Preparation of the suspension of sulphapyridine originally became necessary owing to an emergency; now, owing to its efficient action, its use has become popular with the medical staff of the hospital. The quantities for the suspension were worked out so that each 5 cc. would contain 1 gm. The tablets are weighed and finely powdered, and the powder passed through a fine-gauze sieve. The sifted powder is then again weighed, and any loss in weight is made up with further powder. The powder is then triturated with double distilled water, and

strained through gauze; the gauze is washed with more distilled water, and the suspension made up to volume with distilled water. The suspension is then thoroughly agitated to ensure complete distribution of the particles, and dispensed in vaccine bottles, after sterilising by autoclaving at 5 lb. pressure for twenty minutes.

**Cinchona Alkaloids.**—The identification of alkaloids and other amines by microscopical observation of their crystalline precipitates has been developed to a high degree. Among the advantages of microscopical crystal tests an important one is the definite discrimination of isomers or closely related compounds. A method is described by Fulton in "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" (Analytical Edition), 1941, II, 848, for differentiating between the cinchona alkaloids by means of an iodo-sulphate microchemical technique. The tests of this method yield entirely different crystals with quinine and quinidine, cinchonidine and cinchonine, and are carried out by putting a small amount of the dry powdered alkaloid or its salt in a little heap on the microscope slide, adding a drop of reagent, and applying a cover glass. The tests are sensitive, but the characteristic crystals are formed at a fairly high ratio of alkaloid to reagent, at least for quinine and cinchonidine; hence the amount used is put in a small heap. Crystallisation takes place immediately with quinine, quickly (in most cases) with the others. The crystals are examined under a microscope, with a magnification of 50 to 100, by polarised light if possible (using only the polariser or only the analyser) in order to observe the dichroism. However, the crystals are characteristic and can be used for identification with ordinary light.

**pH of Nasal Preparations.**—A summary is given in the practical pharmacy edition of the "Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association," 1941, p. 352, of the findings of Dr. Noah D. Fabricant (University of Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago) in studies of the pH of nasal secretions *in situ*. These were:—

1. The pH of nasal secretion in a normal nose is not constant but varies, minute by minute from approximately 5.5 to 6.5.
2. The pH of nasal secretion varies with sleep, rest, ingestion of food, and emotional changes, as well as with incidence of infections.
3. A drink of cold water will change the pH of nasal secretions from 6.4 to 7.0, a trend to ward alkalinity.



4. An ice bag applied to each side of the nose for twenty minutes increased the  $pH$  of nasal secretions from 5.9 to 6.6.

5. An electric heater placed at a distance of 2 feet from the patient's face and permitted to glow for 15 minutes decreased the  $pH$  of nasal secretions from 6.1 to 5.2, a trend toward acidity.

6. Drugs with a highly alkaline hydrogen ion concentration induced a drift toward alkalinity in the nasal secretions. Drugs with a  $pH$  range of 5.5 to 6.5, such as 1 per cent. solution of ephedrine hydrochloride in saline solution, do not markedly affect the normal  $pH$  of nasal secretions. Drugs with a  $pH$  level of less than 5 induce a noticeable downward drift in the  $pH$  of nasal secretions, i.e. toward acidity. The use of a benzedrine inhaler increased the  $pH$  of nasal secretions from 6.2 to 7.8 in 6 minutes.

7. In some cases the drift of the  $pH$  of nasal secretions lasted for an hour or longer while in other cases it lasted for shorter periods, indicating the effect of temperature and barometric pressure on the action of drugs.

8. During an attack of acute rhinitis or acute rhinosinusitis the  $pH$  of nasal secretions is more alkaline than normal. Thus vasoconstrictors that can lower the nasal  $pH$  from an abnormal alkaline status to a desirably normal acid status may perform a valuable function and those drugs in which bacteria accompanying the infection find a fertile field for growth prolong an undesirable  $pH$  in the nasal secretions.

9. There should be, it is suggested, a standardization of the  $pH$  values of all nasal vasoconstrictor drugs on the market, and during an attack of acute rhinitis or acute rhinosinusitis a drug that lowers the nasal  $pH$  to 5.5-6.5 should be used. A suggested preparation is 1 per cent. ephedrine hydrochloride in saline solution.

10. A study of nasal secretions in cases of nasal allergy shows they are, for the most part, predominantly alkaline, suggesting the use of drugs that will lower the  $pH$  to 5.5-6.5.

11. The accepted therapy for acute rhinitis (rest in bed, adequate sleep and the external application of heat) produces the desirable result of lowering the  $pH$  of nasal secretions.

## CANNED FOODSTUFFS

ACCORDING to a joint announcement recently made by the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Health, canned food compares favourably, nutritionally, with cooked food. In order to ensure good quality, articles to be canned are selected with care and canned before they have lost any of their nutritive value. Fruit and vegetables are often processed within a few hours of being picked. Chemically there is little risk of contamination from the tin of the can. Articles, such as acid fruits, which might attack tin, are packed in lacquered cans, which give a high degree of protection. Nowadays little or no solder is used to seal the ends of food cans, and there is no risk of it contaminating the contents. Bacteriologically, canned food is less likely to be infected than fresh food. Not only is it handled less, but it is sterilised after the canning. Cans are tested to ensure that sterilisation and closure are perfect.

**STABILITY.**—The life of canned foods varies with the article, the presence or absence of a suitable protective internal lacquer, and the temperature and the humidity of the storage place. Fruits.—One year usual for the storage of canned soft or stoned fruits kept in a cool place. If kept longer, the food value of the pack is not impaired, but it may appear less attractive, and the natural acidity of the fruit may attack any scratched or otherwise damaged parts of the lacquer of the can. Honey and jam should keep at least three

years in lacquered cans. Vegetables in lacquered cans store well for at least two years; if kept longer the appearance may become less attractive but the food value remains unchanged. Fish and most meat packs keep for over five years. Canned hams present a special problem in food preservation, and the packer's guarantee is for usually only six months. If, after longer storage, the can is not bulged, the contents are usually sound. Condensed milk keeps for varying periods according to the sugar content. Unsweetened milk keeps in good condition for about three years, and sweetened full-cream milk remains unchanged for six to nine months, after which time it may become sugary, but this slow crystallisation is in no way objectionable. Dried milk powder may be sold in packets or cans. Its keeping quality depends on the amount of moisture and butter fat which it may contain, and also on the method of packing. It should be used within a few weeks of receipt.

**OPEN CANS.**—It is usual to turn out the contents of an opened can, but there is no health reason for doing so. Foods do not deteriorate more quickly in open cans than in glass. Cans of condensed milk, which if not to be used all at once, are often opened by making two punctures in the lid, may be sealed by sticking two small pieces of paper over the holes by means of a drop of the milk. This will prolong the life of the contents.

## INSURANCE ACT DISPENSING

**Aberdeen.**—Expenditure by the Insurance Committee during the nine months ended September 30, 1941, was £336.

**Lanarkshire.**—Prescriptions issued by the Insurance Committee during the past year are less by over 15,000 than in the previous twelve months. Prescribing costs dropped considerably, despite the fact that drugs increased in cost and purchase tax was in operation, the reductions being ascribed to the absence of a serious influenza epidemic. During the past quarter, said the chairman at a meeting held recently, the number of prescription forms issued was 40,263, at a cost of £2,456.

**East Anglia.**—The statistics of the East Anglian Joint (Pricing of Prescriptions) Committee show a large reduction in the number of prescriptions issued in the areas of the following Insurance Committees in the June quarter of 1941 compared with that of 1940:—

	1941	1940
West Ham .. ..	65,867	122,919
Southend-on-Sea ..	22,481	45,860
Great Yarmouth ..	11,190	18,916
Essex .. ..	478,442	476,416
East Ham .. ..	37,204	52,518

**Liverpool.**—The following table compares statistics of the Insurance Committee at October 1, 1941, with those for the corresponding month in 1940:—

	October, 1940	October, 1941
Insured population ..	347,334	327,645
Deposit contributors (general) .. ..	5,458	5,903
Deposit contributors (Insurance section) ..	175	182
Insurance practitioners	341	336
Chemists .. ..	247	232
Chemists' places of business .. ..	382	354
Insured persons on doctors' lists .. ..	326,806	309,825
Prescriptions .. ..	1,863,336	1,692,196
Ingredient cost .. ..	29,615	32,735
Dispensing fees .. ..	32,815	30,102
	£62,430	£62,837

## NEW BOOKS

Harry, R. G.—*Modern Cosmetology*. 8½ in. by 5½ in. Pp. 288. 25s. Chapman & Hall, Ltd., 11 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2. [This book will be welcomed by chemists wishing to acquire not only a rudimentary knowledge of the production of cosmetics, but also of the dermatological principles underlying their use. The histology of the skin, hair and nails is briefly described, and questions of skin absorption, the use of vitamins and hormone preparations in cosmetics, allergy and dermatitis, are also considered. Various types of modern beauty preparations are dealt with in individual monographs, and numerous formulas are included.]

Hilditch, T. P.—*Industrial Fats and Waxes*, Second Edition. 8½ in. by 5½ in. Pp. 532. 15s. Bailliere, Tindall & Cox, Ltd., 7 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2. [The second edition is somewhat larger than its predecessor, which was an introduction to the chemical technology of fats and waxes, and which dealt with the connexion between the chemical constitution of the raw material and its economic application. Aspects of fat technology that have received consideration in the present edition are the development of certain synthetic detergents; utilisation of fresh fatty oils; use of certain synthetic drying oils and synthetic resins in the paint industries; improvements in extraction and refining; use of higher vacua and acid-resisting plant in the deodorisation of fats, etc.]

Hewer, D. G.—*Practical Herb Growing* 7½ by 5 in. Pp. 95. 3s. 6d. G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2. [In this book will be found information on the practical side of herb growing based on the author's sixteen years' experience on her own herb farm. The book is not intended for the experts who are already growing herbs but for those who wish to start cultivating them on a modest scale. In consequence, the plants dealt with include the common culinary herbs and a large number of medicinal herbs with the exception of poisonous drugs such as henbane, aconite, etc. Among the subjects connected with herb growing discussed are soils, fertilisers and manures, propagation, cultivation and harvesting of herbs. Herb drying is discussed at length, and diagrams illustrate the various types of drying plant which can be employed. Useful cultivation notes on individual well-known medicinal plants are given.]



## TRADE NOTES

**Homburg Pharma Products.**—The address of Camden Chemical Co., Ltd., is Northington House, Northington Street, London, W.C.1, and not as stated in the *C. & D.*, January 3, p. 13.

**Desk Pad and Calendar.**—J. F. Macfarlan & Co., 109 Abbeyhill, Edinburgh, 8, have issued a useful desk pad, size  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., with a calendar for 1942 printed on the front and inside of the ivory cover.

**Rose Hip Syrup.**—C. R. Harker, Staggs & Morgan, Ltd., Emmott Street, London, E.1, announce elsewhere in this issue that they are in a position to supply rose hip syrup. It is packed in 3-oz. bottles, the dose being one teaspoonful.

**Small Sizes Withdrawn.**—Kolynos (Sales), Ltd., 12 Chenies Street, London, W.C.1, inform us that the small sizes of their dental cream, denture powder and Perox tooth-paste are to be withdrawn until after the war, though orders on hand will be executed so far as possible. The larger sizes of these products are not affected.

**Tear-off Calendar for 1942.**—John Ronaldson & Co., Ltd., drug and essential oil importers, 15 Seething Lane, London, E.C.3, have issued a bold-figure block calendar for 1942. The calendar, which is handsomely printed in gilt lettering on a sepia ground, measures  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in., and carries a list of commodities dealt in by Messrs. Ronaldson.

**Price Revision.**—Revised prices for Wellcome phenothiazine compound (veterinary) and Wellcome sulphonamide-P (veterinary), effective from January 1, have been announced by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1. Both products are exempt from purchase tax; re-sale is restricted to the veterinary profession only.

## Proprietary Articles Trade Association

**Alterations to Protected List.**—*Robert Bailey & Son, Ltd.* Zorbo absorbent cotton wool, packets, 1-lb., 4s. 3d., 37s. 6d. doz.; 8-oz., 2s. 2d., 19s. 6d. doz.; 4-oz., 1s. 2½d., 10s. 4d. doz.; 2-oz., 7½d., 5s. 5½d. doz.; 1-oz., 4½d., 3s. 0½d. doz. (exempt from purchase tax). Usual 7½ per cent. discount on £10 orders. Zorbo pneumonia jackets, size 1, 10½d., 7s. 10d. doz.; size 2, 11½d., 9s. 1d. doz.; size 3, 1s. 3½d., 11s. 7d. doz.; size 4, 1s. 7d., 13s. 7d. doz.; size 5, 1s. 11d., 17s. 4d. doz.; size 6, 2s. 3d., 20s. doz. (exempt from purchase tax). Less 2½ per

cent. monthly account. Zorbo cotton wool, in tins and cartons, discontinued.

**Kolynos (Sales), Ltd.** The following have been withdrawn: Kolynos dental cream, 7½d. size; Kolynos denture powder, 7½d. size.

**Perox, Ltd.** 6d. size Perox tooth-paste withdrawn.

## TRADE MARKS

(From "The Trade Marks Journal,"  
December 10, 1941)

"VITZYME"; for preparations of yeast for food (30) (IV). By Phillips Yeast Products, Ltd., Park Royal Road, London, N.W.10. 616,281.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal,"  
December 17, 1941)

"BRYTEX"; for photographic chemicals, etc. (1) (IV). By Ilford, Ltd., 23 Roden Street, Ilford, Essex. 616,379.

"EMIDEX"; for industrial dextrine (1) (IV). By The Emido Co., Ltd., Paisley Street Mills, Liverpool, 3. 616,608.

"TWINLINK"; for colouring matters for food (2) (IV). By Cumming, Parsons, Ltd., Top Lilley Street Works, St. Mary Street, Queen's Road, Manchester, 9. 616,648. (Associated.)

"ODOL"; for all goods (3) excluding tooth-paste, etc.; all goods (5) excluding mouth wash; surgical, medical, dental and veterinary instruments, etc. (10); toilet paper (not medicated) and paper handkerchiefs (16); toilet brushes, combs and sponges (21); all goods (33). All Schedule IV. By Cranbux, Ltd., 103 Westwick Street, Norwich. 613,703/4/5, 615,236, 613,706/10. (All Associated.)

"FIGARO"; for cosmetics, perfumery, etc. (3) (IV). By E. G. Goegel, 12 Charleville Court, Fulham, London, W.14. 616,649.

"PER-DE-CO"; for fixative preparations for artificial dentures (3) (IV). By T. Christy & Co., Ltd., Castle Street, Farnham, Surrey. 616,690.

"HERBELIX"; for herbal medicines for catarrh (5) (IV). By Northy-Baker & Co., Ltd., 57 Oxford Street, Weston-super-Mare. B614,868.

"OCULOID"; for medicated eye lotion (5) (IV). By Bio-Colloids, Ltd., The Old Warehouse Works, Altringham Bridge, Nr. Manchester. B615,584.

"ANZAR"; for medicated preparations for corns (5) (IV). By British Chemical Co., 3 Central Chambers, Hendon Central, London, N.W.4. 616,146.

"KWIKPRIN"; for pharmaceutical preparations (5) (IV). By Home Health Services, 128-34 Baker Street, London, W.1. 616,247.

"F. C. PATON & Co."; for pharmaceutical preparations (5) (IV). By F. C. Paton & Co., 85 Preston New Road, Southport, Lancs. 616,471.

## PERSONALITIES

MR. H. HOCKEN, M.P.S., a past-president of the Redhill Rotary club, gave an address to the club recently on "The Progress of Pharmacy."

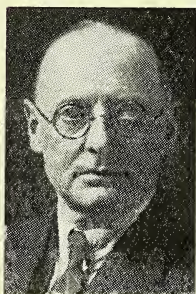
MR. E. BAILEY, M.P.S., has been appointed manager of the home division of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. as from February 1.

MR. J. ANDERSON STEWART, secretary of the Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee, has been appointed a member of the Middlesex Insurance Committee.

MR. FRANK J. ROCHE, M.P.S.I., has been appointed a director of Butler's Medical Halls, Ltd., Dublin. Mr. Roche, who has been associated with the Butler Halls for several years past, is manager of the Mary Street Hall, Dublin.

DR. P. C. C. ISHERWOOD, O.B.E., Ph.D., F.I.C., managing director of W. J. Bush

& Co., Ltd., has been appointed chairman and managing director of the company and president of its associated companies: W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., New York, and W. J. Bush & Co. (Canada), Ltd., Montreal.



Dr. P. C. C. Isherwood, O.B.E., Ph.D., F.I.C.

MR. GEOFFREY HEYWORTH, who has been elected chairman of Lever Bros. & Unilever, Ltd., in succession to the late Sir Francis D'Arcy

Cooper (see p. 37), has spent the whole of his business life with the company, of which he has been a director since 1931 and vice-chairman since the spring of 1941.

MR. C. HOUNAM, M.P.S., is retiring from business in Duns, Berwickshire, after fifty years. A native of Langholm, Mr. Hounam is a Justice of the Peace for the County of Berwickshire, an ex-president of Duns Curling Club, vice-chairman of the local Insurance Committee, and a past Worshipful Master of the Duns Lodge of Freemasons.

NEW YEAR HONOURS.—Among those on whom New Year Honours have been conferred by the King are Alderman William B. Cartwright, chairman of the West Riding County Council and founder of the business

of W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Rawdon, control of which business he relinquished many years ago who is created a Knight Bachelor; Sir Wilfrid G. Eady, Chairman, Board Customs and Excise, who becomes a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath; Mr. E. G. Bearn, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Health, who becomes a Commander of the Order of the Bath; and Mr. G. C. Anderson, secretary of the British Medical Association, who becomes a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

MRS. ELLA CORFIELD, B.Sc. (London Ph.C.), has been elected a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry. Mrs. Corfield was a Gordon Hall student who afterwards had a successful career at "The Square," during which she was awarded the Martindale and Pereira medals. She passed the final examination in Branch E for the Associateship of the Institute and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science of London University with honours in chemistry. She became an assistant-lecturer in chemistry at the Pharmaceutical Society's School of Pharmacy, but resigned in 1921 to become actively associated with her husband, who works in the analytical practice of Harriss & Self and as editor of the British Pharmaceutical Codex and Extra Pharmacopoeia. Mrs. Corfield, as a British Red Cross Comandant, is an ardent Civil Defence worker, and until recently was an Assistant County Director of the Red Cross organisation for the County of Hertfordshire.

MR. W. R. BRACKENBURY (chairman, Tees-side Branch, Pharmaceutical Society) contributed a letter to the December 1941, issue, "Canadian Pharmaceutics Journal," in the course of which he gave details of present shop hours in Middlesex and trade conditions in war-time. Describing bomb damage to his own premises, Mr. Brackenbury wrote: "I have every window blown in, or broken, or both most doors outside and inside blown in, even the cellar doors leading by steps to the yard; most of the roof blown off (a three-story building). Yet not 6d. worth of damage was done to anything in the way of stock and fittings. Even three carboys on the window enclosure escaped damage, though the plate glass window was smashed to atoms and the window frame also. The reason for this was that the window was criss-crossed with adhesive tape and fell outwards."



## BIRTHS

MORLEY-MARTIN.—At Grenville Nursing Home, Bideford, recently, Betty (*née* Ward), the wife of Mr. J. G. Morley-Martin, M.P.S., Northam, N. Devon, of a daughter. [Corrected note.]

## MARRIAGES

PARRY—ROBERTS.—At Carnarvon, on December 27, 1941, by the Rev. H. Ellis, Glyn Parry, M.P.S., 73 Edward Avenue, Leicester, to Edith Roberts, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Roberts, Berdaron.

STORRAR—MORE.—At Carnwath Parish Church, on December 24, James Watt Storrar, M.P.S., Sergeant, R.A.M.C., Antislaid, to Marion N. S. More.

WEBSTER—CRITCHLEY.—At the Oratory St. Philip Neri, Catharine Street, Liverpool, recently, John Frederick Webster, A.F., Wigan, to Frances Patricia Critchley, M.P.S., 121 Granby Street, Ince Park, Liverpool, 8.

WOODS—COWE.—At St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Haddington, on December 1, George Thomas Woods, London, to Mary Carson, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Cowe, M.P.S., Avalon, Dunbar Road, Haddington.

## DEATHS

DUNN.—Killed in action, recently, Lance-corporal George Scott Dunn, youngest son of Mr. George Dunn, M.P.S., Church Retton, Shropshire. He joined the Forces previous to the outbreak of war and went to the Middle East. After serving for some time in Palestine, he was in Tobruk from the commencement of the siege.

COCHRANE.—At Grangemouth, recently, R. Alexander Cochrane, M.P.S. Mr. Cochrane passed the Minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1897.

HARRIE.—At 21 The Green, Twickenham, on January 5, Maud, the wife of W. Harrie (C. R. Harker Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, London, E.), aged seventy-two.

KRAMER.—Officially presumed killed, Light-Lieutenant Marcus Kramer, D.F.C., P.S., aged twenty-nine.

MARLAR.—Recently, Mr. John Frederick Marlar, 3 Balkeine Gardens, Colchester, aged eighty. Mr. Marlar was in business North Hill, Colchester, prior to his retirement in 1932.

## RECENT WILLS

MR. EVAN EMRYS EVANS, M.P.S., Victoria Square, Aberdare, who died on August 22, 1941, left estate of the gross value of £8,382, with net personality £5,805.

MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM FREEMAN, Ph.C., Arden House, Amenbury Lane, Harpenden, who died on September 14, 1941, left £14,645, with net personality £2,096.

MR. JAMES WILKEY WEBBER, Ph.C., 10 First Avenue, Hove, Sussex, formerly in business in High Road, Chiswick, London, W., who died on October 27, 1941, left £1,929.

MR. HENRY EDWARD BOWRON, M.P.S., Woodside, Spital Park, Bromborough, Cheshire, formerly of Liverpool, who died on September 24, 1941, left £6,075, with net personality £6,020.

MR. JOHN LEWIS GREGORY, M.P.S., Lindum, Bishops Hull, Somerset, and of Fore Street, Wellington, Shropshire, who died on July 19, 1941, left £16,149, with net personality £15,955.

MR. JAMES ALFRED SEARLE, 248 North Road, Plymouth (W. Searle, chemists, Plymouth and Stonehouse), who died on August 25, aged sixty-four, left £586 gross, with net personality £108.

MR. HAROLD ERNEST WITHY IVIMEY, M.P.S., Southease, 40 Woodland Drive, Hove, Sussex, who died on September 29, left estate of the gross value of £5,780 with net personality £5,744.

MR. FREDERICK GRATTON BRICE, 14 Sackville Gardens, Kingsway, Hove, Sussex, formerly of Ealing, W., chemist and druggist, who died on July 27, 1941, left £2,659, with net personality £1,642.

MR. ALFRED PLUMB, M.P.S., Grafton Street, Newmarket, Suffolk, formerly of Forest Hill, London, S.E., who died on August 24, aged sixty-seven, left £4,724 gross, with net personality £4,663.

MR. ALBERT EBERLIN, J.P., 16 Park Terrace, Nottingham, chemist and optician, senior partner of Waterall & Eberlin, chemists, who died on December 26, 1940, left £10,918 with net personality £5,946.

MR. JOSEPH WALKER WRIGHT, Woodlands, Barnston Road, Barnston, Wirral, Cheshire, director of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., for several years chairman of the Liverpool branch of the Industrial Transport Association, who died on June 15, 1941, left £2,434, with net personality £1,760.

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It's nice to think  
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Between your "Waste" and "Happy's" roar

[14 lb. of Waste Paper is used in making  
eight Aero Cannon Shells]



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L. CXXXVII JANUARY 10, 1942 NO. 3231

*The fact that goods made of raw materials are in short supply owing to war conditions are mentioned in this paper or described in its editorial columns should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.*

## Saccharin Control Order

THE Minister of Food has made an Order under the Saccharin (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941 (pp. 54)—controlling from January 1, 1942, the strength and the wholesale and retail prices of saccharin tablets and the wholesale prices of saccharin and dulcin powder. The Order also prohibits the manufacture of saccharin and dulcin solutions except for pharmaceutical uses, and the sale of sweetening powders capable of being used as a substitute for sugar. The Order also prohibits the manufacture for sale, except under licence, of mixtures containing flour (or starch) and saccharin, and flour (or starch) and dulcin. These provisions come into force on February 1, 1942.

Full strength saccharin tablets may be sold retail only in packets containing 50 or one hundred tablets. The packet must carry a label stating the number of tablets in the packet and the words "Full strength tablets manufactured in accordance with the Saccharin (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941" in letters not less than 1 mm. in height. Half-strength tablets may be sold retail only in packets of one hundred and the packet must carry a similar label to that for full strength tablets. These

provisions come into force on February 1, 1942.

A full-strength saccharin tablet must weigh not less than 0.9 grain and not more than 1.1 grain; it must contain not more than 5 per cent. by weight of water-insoluble matter and not less than 0.27 grain and not more than 0.33 grain of saccharin mixed with a sufficient quantity of sodium bicarbonate to render the saccharin soluble with or without other excipients, or an equivalent amount of soluble saccharin with the addition of sodium bicarbonate or other excipients. A half-strength saccharin tablet must weigh not less than 0.7 grain and not more than 0.9 grain; it must contain not more than 5 per cent. by weight of water-insoluble matter and not less than 0.135 grain and not more than 0.165 grain of saccharin mixed with a sufficient quantity of sodium bicarbonate to render the saccharin soluble with or without other excipients or an equal amount of soluble saccharin with the addition of sodium bicarbonate or other excipients.

## Price Schedules

The Order contains definitions of "saccharin," "soluble saccharin," "saccharin solution," "dulcin" and "dulcin solution," together with schedules of maximum prices for saccharin powder and dulcin powder, and wholesale and retail maximum prices for full-strength and half-strength saccharin tablets, which include packing and delivery charges. Traders other than retailers must keep records of purchases and sales of all products covered by the Order.

We understand there is a typographical error in Article 8 (c) of the Order. The first word in the second line should be "except" and not "provided." With regard to the exemption given to Saxin tabloids (Article 8 (b)), the Press notice issued by the Ministry stated: "The provisions of the Order do not apply to Saxin tabloids manufactured by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., against medical prescription." The Order provides for the exemption of this product but does not state "against medical prescription." It is understood these words have been omitted from the Order intentionally. The makers have published the following statement on the matter: "Tabloid Saxin

is exempt from the conditions of this Order on the understanding that it is sold by retail on medical prescription only."

## Price Regulated Drugs

THE Prices of Goods (Price Regulated Goods) Order, 1941, issued recently, is an amendment and extension of the original Order issued in May, 1940 (*C. & D.*, May 18, p. 373), in which it was notified that, amongst other classes of goods, "Drugs, disinfectants and medical substances and chemicals for personal or domestic use (excluding dispensed medicines)" were to be price regulated under Section 2 of the Prices of Goods Act, 1939.

Under the new Order the word "drugs" is deleted from the above item in the original Order, and is made the subject of a separate entry in the schedule to the new Order. We are advised that this has been done to make it definite and clear that "drugs," in the widest sense of the word and in the broadest interpretation of the term, are liable to the price regulation order and not limited to "Drugs . . . for personal or domestic use." Some of the goods included in the schedule to the new Order are:—

Bituminous emulsions and solutions adapted for sticking fabrics to glass; flexible substitutes for glass; liquid preparations, whether or not based on synthetic resins, lacquers, varnishes and rubber latex, adapted for use on glass as anti-scatter preparations; gummed paper strip and adhesive tape.

Fire extinguishers, stirrup pumps and parts thereof and accessories therefor; scoops, shovels, bins and other similar articles intended or designed for air-raid precautions.

Stretchers; steel and other protective helmets intended or designed to meet war risks; respirators and parts thereof and accessories therefor.

Trunks, bags, wallets, purses, suitcases and baskets; and similar receptacles intended or designed for personal or domestic purposes (whether fitted or not).

Drugs.

Children's toys of all kinds.

Boot polishes and floor polishes.

Cooking, heating and other appliances and apparatus, intended or designed for personal or domestic purposes.

It will be appreciated that the effect on the classes of goods specified in the sche-

dules to this and former similar Order that manufacturers, wholesalers or retailers may be prosecuted if it is proved that goods were sold at prices in excess of those provided for by Section 2 of the Prices of Goods Act. There are, of course, no fixed controlled prices for these classes of price regulated goods but sellers' net profits are strictly limited, according to the provisions of the 1939 Act, which, amongst other matters, does not permit taking into account market fluctuations or higher cost replacement, and limits net profits to pre-war levels.

## Organised Retail Deliveries

RETAILERS all over the country will shortly be asked by the Government to prepare and put into operation a plan for the operative delivery of goods to their customers. The scope of the plan will include the pooling of vehicles, the delivery of certain goods on nominated days only and the restriction of delivery areas. While details will vary in each locality the object will be the same—to save fuel, vehicles, manpower, and so carry out the Government's recent decision that in view of growing demands of the war effort upon forms of transport at home, action must be taken to free transport from all unnecessary movements.

Inquiries made by the Ministry of Transport, in conjunction with the Ministry of Food and the Board of Trade, have shown that the scope for further saving in retail distribution is considerable; a reduction of 25 per cent. in the motor fuel used, for example, would mean a saving in a year of about 10 million gallons. As a first step, "Carry your shopping home" will become the watchword of every trader.

To initiate schemes for the delivery of goods which cannot be carried home in this way, the Regional Transport Commissioners will call meetings of traders in each of the Regions. These conferences will be followed by meetings in every town district. It will be for the traders, who know their own problems best, to prepare their own schemes, and various alternatives will be open to them. Possible schemes which may be adopted include: (a) Pooling of vehicles to provide a common delivery



et for a number of shops in the same  
ality; (b) Restriction of areas within  
hich retailers may deliver in their own  
icles; (c) Restriction of days on which  
iveries may be made to nominated days.

## Unnecessary Quarantines

HE practice of isolating not only sufferers  
m infectious diseases but also persons  
h whom they have been closely in con-  
t appears to have much to recommend it.  
is prudent to take no avoidable risks in  
aling with the spread of typhus, scarlet  
er, mumps and other dangerous or  
mmon infections. However, usage in this  
atter is subject to revision in the light of  
cumulated knowledge, and the experience  
the Post Office medical authorities during  
number of years with over a quarter of  
million employees suggests that certain  
lations hitherto regarded as indispensable  
e in fact unnecessary. The treatment of  
arlet-fever contacts particularly is the  
bject of a monograph by Scott (second  
edical officer to the Post Office) in the  
ancet" (December 13, p. 739).

The Post Office rules require a contact  
smallpox, plague, typhus or cholera to  
main at home until all the necessary  
sinfestation of the premises has been carried  
t and the Chief Medical Officer is satisfied,  
er medical examination of the contact,  
at resumption of duty may take place  
th safety (if necessary under medical  
pervision). A contact of diphtheria is  
t allowed to resume duty without a  
edical certificate of good health. En-  
rred absence is not required for contacts  
such diseases as measles, german measles,  
icken-pox, mumps, erysipelas, whooping-  
ough, encephalitis lethargica, enteric fever  
ad epidemic cerebrospinal fever, unless the  
edical officer of health, for some local  
ason, advises quarantine. Each contact,  
however, is warned that he or she must not  
se or otherwise attend upon the invalid  
if it is essential that any of these functions  
ould be performed by the contact, leave  
allowed without pay). Up to 1937 scarlet-  
ver contacts were required to remain at  
ome until the patient had been removed  
o hospital and disinfection carried out or  
ad been satisfactorily isolated at home, or  
ne contact had removed to other lodgings.  
uring ten years' observation (1927-36)  
ne number of contacts of scarlet fever in  
ne Postal Service amounted to 17,844,  
nd of these only 1 in 251 (0.39 per cent.)  
eveloped the disease within a month of

the termination of the illness of the invalid.  
Enforced absence from work—even with  
this considerably reduced quarantine period  
—had cost the department the equivalent  
of 52 working years during these ten years,  
the average loss in time being 1.04 days  
per contact. By ordinary standards this  
loss was small compared to what would  
have been incurred had the normal quar-  
antine period, still required by many other  
employers, departments and services been  
insisted on.

In 1937, with the approval of the Ministry  
of Health, this procedure for scarlet-fever  
contacts was discontinued. Contacts are  
now required to report for duty in the  
ordinary way but, before being allowed to  
begin work, are sent to the medical officer  
for report. This brought the treatment  
of scarlet-fever contacts under exactly the  
same procedure as had already been in  
force for diphtheria contacts. During the  
first three years after abolition of quarantine  
only 1 in 431 (0.22 per cent.) of reported  
instances of contact with scarlet fever  
subsequently fell ill of the disease within  
a month of the termination of the invalid's  
illness, and again no infection of other  
employees was traced to any of the contacts.  
It is concluded that, provided the contact  
is in good health, remains under medical  
observation if considered necessary, and  
is not nursing or attending the invalid, he  
or she may safely go about his or her  
business without danger to others and  
without interruption.

## Why Not?

AN Editorial Board, under the chairman-  
ship of the President of the Board of  
Education and composed of representatives  
of the fighting Services, the Ministry of  
Health, the Department of Health for  
Scotland, the Committee of Imperial  
Defence and the Medical Research Council,  
has been set up by the War Cabinet to  
direct the preparation of a medical history  
of the war. This Editorial Board, which  
will have the active collaboration of  
authoritative bodies in their task, met  
recently and discussed the scope and  
planning of this undertaking, the value of  
which as a record of medical work during  
the war and of the war's contribution to  
medical science, will be appreciated. Sir  
Arthur MacNalty, K.C.B., until recently  
Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of  
Health, has been appointed Editor-in-  
Chief. Why not an official pharmacy history  
of the war?

# SACCHARIN CONTROL ORDER

The Saccharin (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941. Dated December 30, 1941

IN exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 55 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as amended, and of all other powers him enabling, the Minister of Food has issued the following Order:—

1. In this Order: "Blancmange powder," "Cornflour" and "Custard Powder" have the meanings assigned to them respectively in the Starch Food Powders (Control) Order, 1941.

"Buy" includes offer or agree to buy and "Sell" includes offer or agree to sell.

"Dulcin" means *p*-phenetylcarbamide.

"Dulcin solution" means any liquid (capable of being used as a substitute for sugar) in the preparation of which dulcin has been used.

"Flour" means wheat flour as defined in the Flour (Control and Prices) Order, 1941, as amended and includes soya flour as defined in the Soya Flour (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941.

## Saccharin Tablets

"Full-strength saccharin tablet" means a tablet which: (a) weighs not less than 0.9 of a grain and not more than 1.1 grains and, (b) contains not more than 5 per cent. by weight of water-insoluble matter and not less than 0.27 of a grain and not more than 0.33 of a grain of saccharin mixed with a sufficient quantity of sodium bicarbonate to render the saccharin soluble with or without other excipients, or an equivalent amount of soluble saccharin with the addition of sodium bicarbonate or other excipients.

"Half-strength saccharin tablet" means a tablet which: (a) weighs not less than 0.7 of a grain and not more than 0.9 of a grain and, (b) contains not more than 5 per cent. by weight of water-insoluble matter, and not less than 0.135 of a grain and not more than 0.165 of a grain of saccharin mixed with a sufficient quantity of sodium bicarbonate to render the saccharin soluble with or without other excipients or an equivalent amount of soluble saccharin with the addition of sodium bicarbonate or other excipients.

"Saccharin" means *o*-benzoic sulphinide.

"Soluble saccharin" means the sodium salt of *o*-benzoic sulphinide.

"Saccharin solution" means any liquid (capable of being used as a substitute for sugar) in the preparation of which saccharin has been used.

"Starch" has the meaning assigned to it in the Starch Food Powders (Control) Order, 1941, and shall include blancmange powder, cornflour and custard powder.

"Sweetening powder" means any powder (capable of being used as a substitute for sugar) in the preparation of which saccharin or dulcin has been used but does not include any powder wholly consisting of saccharin or dulcin.

2. Except under and in accordance with the

terms of a licence granted by or on behalf of the Minister of Food no person shall manufacture for sale or prepare for sale: (a) mixture containing flour or starch and saccharin (b) any mixture containing flour or starch and dulcin.

## Restrictions

3. No person shall: (a) Buy or sell any saccharin solution or dulcin solution, provided that these restrictions shall not apply on a purchase or sale of any such solution for pharmaceutical purposes. (b) Buy or sell (i) any tablets (capable of being used as a substitute for sugar) of more than half-strength saccharin tablets or of more than half-strength saccharin tablets, or (ii) any sweeter powder. (c) Sell by retail any full-strength saccharin tablets, except in packets containing 50 or 100 of such tablets or unless each such packet bears a label stating the number of tablets contained in the packet and the words "FULL-STRENGTH TABLETS MANUFACTURED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SACCHARIN (CONTROL AND MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, 1941" in letters not less than 1 millimetre in height. (d) Sell by retail any half-strength saccharin tablets except in packets containing 100 of such tablets or unless each such packet bears a label stating the number of tablets contained in the packet and the words "HALF-STRENGTH TABLETS MANUFACTURED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SACCHARIN (CONTROL AND MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, 1941" in letters not less than 1 millimetre in height.

4. (1) Every person who sells any saccharin or dulcin otherwise than by retail shall keep cause to be kept an accurate record of all purchases and sales thereof including particulars identifying the persons from whom he purchased the same and to whom he sold the same and particulars of the quantities purchased, sold and the prices paid and charged. (2) Attention by a person of an invoice or a copy of invoice shall as respects the particulars therein contained be a sufficient compliance by that person with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph of this Article.

5. (1) No person shall buy or sell any saccharin or dulcin in powder form at a price exceeding the maximum price applicable in accordance with Part I of the Schedule to this Order.

## Maximum Prices

(2) No person shall buy or sell any full-strength or half-strength saccharin tablets at a price exceeding the maximum price applicable in accordance with Part II of the Schedule to this Order. (3) The maximum prices specified in Part I and in Part II Column 2 of the Schedule to this Order shall include all costs and charges of and incidental to packing and delivery at the buyer's premises and no additional charge shall be made for packing or delivery.



No person shall in connexion with the or disposition or proposed sale or disposition any saccharin in powder form, dulcin in der form or any full-strength or half-strength harin tablets enter or offer to enter into fictitious or artificial transactions or make demand any unreasonable charge.

Infringements of this Order are offences nst the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

This Order: (a) is subject to any directions, orisations or licences which may from time time be given or granted by or on behalf of Minister of Food. (b) shall not apply to in tablets manufactured by Burroughs lcome and Company [Limited]. (c) shall e into force on the first day of January, 1942, vided [except] that the provisions of Articles and 3 thereof shall come into force on the first of February, 1942. (d) may be cited as the harin (Control and Maximum Prices) er, 1941.

## The Schedule. Maximum Prices

### PART I

Column 1	Column 2
saccharin in powder form.	At the rate of:—
quantities of:—	£ s. d.
more than 16 oz. . .	4 18 4 per lb.
more than 8 oz. but not	5 16 0 "
more than 16 oz. . .	6 0 0 "
more than 8 oz. but not	6 4 0 "
more than 4 oz. but not	6 8 0 "
more than 8 oz. . .	6 12 0 "
more than 4 oz. but not	6 0 0 "
more than 2 oz. but not	
more than 4 oz. . .	
more than 1 oz. but not	
more than 2 oz. . .	
not more than 1 oz. . .	
cin in powder form . .	

### PART II

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	On any sale other than a sale by retail	On a sale by retail
	At the rate of:—	s. d.
Half-strength saccharin tablets	4 6 per 12 packets each containing 50 tablets	6 per packet containing 50 tablets
	8 6 per 12 packets each containing 100 tablets	1 0 per packet containing 100 tablets
Half-strength saccharin tablets	5 6 per 12 packets each containing 100 tablets	8 per packet containing 100 tablets

PLYMOUTH CO-OPERATIVE DRUG SALES.— les by the pharmacy department of the ymouth Co-operative Society, Ltd., dur- 3 1941 totalled £54,413, a decrease of ,086, or 11.5 per cent., from the pre- eding year's figure.

## INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

A PAPER on "Selling through Design," by the American industrial designer Raymond Loewy, was read for him at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts recently by Mr. John Gloag, R.D.I. Two important points made by the author were the opportunity afforded to designers by the present need to economise in materials, and the probability that conservation of materials today would mean the freeing of them in abundant quantities after the war. The conspicuous incorporation of materials such as aluminium, chromium, stainless steel, and plastics was the result of the designer's ingenuity in realising the flexibility of these resources. Just as the use of these materials affected the appearance of objects and buildings in common use, so the lack of them would produce a similar revolution in the appearance of things. After the "steam roller" of defence demands had passed over industry, the designer would have to exercise a greater degree of inventiveness than before. By being forced, for instance, to use a cheaper, less malleable substance than aluminium, the manufacturer and designer were taking time to develop and simplify die-casting processes which, in the past, they had discarded as too complicated. Glass, which could not be surpassed for sheer beauty, would take on forms which it had not been deemed practical to attempt. Instead of chromium plating, the designer was finding ways to substitute paint or plastic finishes.

### Industrial Design in England

Progressive English designers admitted, said Mr. Loewy, that the domestic quality of some of their designs had closed many markets to English manufactures. Yet the quality of English manufacture was unsurpassed. Domestic consumers in the United States had cultivated a degree of sophistication in regard to surface finishes that might well be exploited in other countries. Manufacture abroad should demand of its designers greater ingenuity in using painting, plating, and baking processes to enhance the appearance and practicality of manufactured items. Colour psychology needed to be considered more thoroughly.

Four principles had guided the designer early and late—efficiency, simplicity, economy, ease of maintenance. For too long it had been assumed erroneously that the industrial designer was a designer of products alone. Design must extend to every visible accessory to living.

# BRITISH EMPIRE DRUG PRODUCTION

At a meeting on December 16 of the Dominions and Colonies Section of the Royal Society of Arts, Dr. Maurice Ashby, D.I.C., A.R.C.S., of the Plant and Animal Products Department of the Imperial Institute, read a paper on British Empire drug production, of which the following is an abstract:—

In bygone days most of our useful medicines were derived from plants, but as modern chemistry has progressed an ever bigger part has been played in medicine by manufactured chemicals. However, the plant drugs have by no means been ousted from the field, and we are still very much dependent on them. You will naturally expect me to look at the subject from a war-time point of view—which really means: Can the Empire supply our needs? One of the first things that we find on reviewing the position is that we are normally dependent on imports from overseas for practically the whole of our requirements of crude drugs, only a very small quantity being produced at home. Furthermore, a large proportion of our pre-war imports came from countries outside the Empire. It is a disturbing picture when we have to make a balance sheet out of it to meet the needs of the country. Obviously it must take time to improve the supply position, so the first concern is to lighten the other side of the balance by economy in consumption. Secondly, we have to consider supplies of raw materials for our chemical industry, so that the export trade of manufactured fine chemicals may be kept going. To some this may seem rather unimportant, but in securing foreign exchange and keeping open our foreign markets it is not by any means a factor to neglect. It must be remembered, too, that there are other countries entirely dependent on imports for their supplies of fine chemicals, and we must try to keep our place in these markets for the benefit of post-war trade.

## The Supply of Drugs

Now let us turn to the other side of the balance sheet—that of supplies. Here one thinks first of all of home production, but we cannot expect to grow in this country medicinal herbs which require a warmer climate than we can offer them, so the possibilities are limited. To look at a map of the world and see the wide extent and distribution of Empire countries one would

imagine that we could supply absolutely any type of climate "on tap." Add this the fact that drug cultivation does as a rule take up any very large area, the question naturally arises: Why do not produce all our drug requirements within the Empire? In the first place, growing of medicinal plants is not always by any means a simple matter, especially if it is a case of introducing the plant into a new country where the climate and soil conditions may not be quite the same as in its original home. Drug plants grown for the active principles contained in them; it is to these substances, whether alkaloids, glycosides or volatile oils, that the plants owe their medicinal value. Just as you would be interested in the sugar content if you were growing sugarcane, so the grower of drug plants is interested in the content of active principle, which makes all the difference between success and failure. In the case of most food crops our knowledge has progressed to a stage where we understand fairly well the factors favouring good yields, but the position with medicinal plants is still very obscure. In most cases we cannot even do more than guess at these different chemical substances present at all or what rôle they play in the plant's physiological activity. A generalisation, it seems likely that many of these substances found in plants are really waste products from the chemical breakdown which is always going on to produce the energy with which the plant grows and carries on its life. Having an excretory system comparable with animals, the plant cannot get rid of these waste products, so they must be stored up in some convenient form. According to theory, then, the active principles which have value may constitute the plant's so-called waste heap. With a number of drug crops a large quantity of active substance is stored up in the plant, and sometimes, indeed, its very nature, seems to be closely dependent on the vagaries of weather and climate, as well as on the influence of soil factors. As a further complication, some of the species grown include different physiological races which may be identical in appearance but very different when yield of active principle is concerned. It is often very difficult to sort out these two factors—the influence of environment and the effects of inherent physiological differences.



have not yet mentioned plant diseases, these can be an important factor. A few years ago there was every prospect of a flourishing peppermint oil industry in Kenya. A strain of peppermint had been introduced which yielded an oil of excellent quality, and the plants appeared to be flourishing—then they were attacked by rust. This is a disease which is common enough in this country, but can normally be kept in check. Under Kenyan conditions, however, the plants were grown more or less continuously all the year round, and without a proper dormant period the disease has proved extremely difficult to control. The economic side is at least as important as the production side, for no grower will want to produce at a loss. Cost of production is, of course, largely determined by labour costs in the producing country, but the type of agriculture does not always lend itself to drug production. From the market point of view it must be remembered that, with most drugs, the demand is strictly limited, and over-production is fatally easy. There is also competition from synthetics which must be watched, though it does not as a rule constitute any serious threat, except in cases where acute shortage has spurred research into the production of synthetic substitutes at a low price. In trying to show you some of the problems met with in drug production perhaps I have painted a picture so black that some of you may be wondering how it is that we ever get any drugs at all. You must remember, however, that one naturally picks on the most striking examples to explain a point. I simply wanted to convey to you some idea of the type of difficulty which has to be faced, so that you can better appreciate the nature of the work which is being carried on in our Dominions and Colonies.

#### Dominion and Colonial Drugs

**CANADA.**—Canada is a country concerned rather with large-scale farming operations, and is little interested in the cultivation of drug crops. There are a few other interesting native medicinal herbs collected from the woods, such as golden seal, senega root, and black snakeroot. Exports of senega root are substantial in normal times, being of the order of 150 tons per year, valued at around \$100,000. In spite of this, one cannot class any of these drugs of special therapeutic value, and the most important item from Canada is cascarilla bark.

**AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.**—There are two important items which have interested both these countries, namely agar and ergot. It is encouraging to learn that both Australia and New Zealand seem hopeful of producing really good-quality agar on a commercial scale. They have the right species of seaweeds there in some quantity, and it seems that all that is needed now is to perfect the technique of manufacture. Fortunately, with their large meat industries, both countries are well off for the refrigeration equipment needed in processing agar. We must not give way to premature optimism, however, for everything depends upon the quality of the material. Ergot contains a number of different alkaloids, and the proportions in which they occur vary with the type of ergot, that is to say, whether it is on rye, fescue or other grasses. There are doubtless different races of the fungus, each specialising on a particular host. Only ergot of rye, valued chiefly for its ergotoxine, is official, but ergot of fescue, which is fairly common in New Zealand, is rich in ergotamine, and is being shipped to this country for extraction of the alkaloid. There is also an ergot of marram grass, which is reported from some localities in New Zealand and is being investigated. New Zealand, with its cool, temperate climate, could probably produce most of the medicinal herbs which we formerly imported from Central Europe, but the high cost of labour would make this uneconomic. She is, however, supplying us with seeds of foxglove.

**INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON AND MALAYA.**—These four make rather a formidable combination, covering the whole range of tropical products in addition to India's big potential output of "temperate" drugs from the Himalayas. Two drugs which we cannot very well pass over are cinchona and ipecacuanha, for in war-time they become definite strategic materials. No armies campaigning in hot countries can afford to be without the drugs to hold in check the menace of malaria and dysentery. Malaya is the leading producer of derris root, and by selection and breeding work strains have been developed which have a far higher rotenone content than the original wild material, and that produced by other countries. Production is still expanding. In Ceylon the citronella oil industry assumes added importance, for menthol and thymol are manufactured from this oil, and the menthol can replace the natural product

from Japanese peppermint oil. India can provide us with a number of items which would otherwise be hard to obtain in sufficient quantities. The possibilities of the Himalayas are endless. Liquorice is grown in Baluchistan and Chitral. Indian ephedra herb has been exported in large quantities, mostly to the United States, but, as with many Indian drugs, the quality is erratic.

**MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICA.**—The two items of primary interest in the Mediterranean area are liquorice root and squill. It is known that liquorice grows wild alongside rivers in Cyprus and Palestine, and that the roots are of good quality, but it seems doubtful whether supplies can be obtained on any large scale. Squill, too, is quite widespread in its distribution, but always grows near the sea. It is common in Malta, Cyprus, Palestine, and is said to occur along the coast by Sollum, near where the fighting is going on just now. Samples of white squill sent from Cyprus recently appeared to be of excellent quality, and orders have been placed for larger quantities as soon as they can be shipped. South Africa provides another area of Mediterranean type of climate, the chief drug products being Cape aloes and buchu leaves. East Africa, with its white planters and wide range of climate, has always been particularly interested in the production of drugs and essential oils as cash crops. A great deal of experimenting has gone on, sometimes with successful results, sometimes otherwise. The most striking success has been the pyrethrum industry. The plant was first introduced into Kenya in 1928, and by 1933 commercial production was beginning to get under way—some thirteen tons were produced in 1933-34, but three years later production had topped 1,000 tons. Last year the exports to the United States amounted to 4,600 tons, valued at 2½ million dollars. This has resulted from the fortunate combination of an environment which proved ideal for the plant, and an excellent marketing organisation to maintain the quality of the exported material.

**CLOSED ON SATURDAYS.**—Advertisers and subscribers are reminded that owing to war conditions the Head Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2, is closed on Saturdays until further notice. Urgent instructions relating to advertising and subscriptions should be sent to the C. & D., c/o The Pitman Press, Bath, Somerset.

## ZANZIBAR CLOVE REPORT

THE Clove Growers' Association of Zanzibar has issued the following report for quarter ended September 30, 1941: Exports for the quarter were the highest this year owing to steady and sustained demand from the major markets. As usual Dutch East Indies were the largest buyers and though exports to India and United States were lower than during previous quarter, they do not suggest that supply has overtaken demand. The local market has been steady, price movement being less than 1s. per 100 lb. Export demand is expected to be maintained during the fourth quarter of the year, and shipments for the twelve months should be well above average. Supplies and exports during the quarter were: Zanzibar, supplies, 714,338 lb.; Pemba, supplies, 4,584,723 lb.; exports to all destinations, 10,846,873 lb.

### Export Figures

Export destinations and quantities were:—

	Bales	lb.
Dutch East Indies ..	44,571	6,240,000
America, North and South ..	14,483	2,027,800
Bombay and Indian ports ..	16,421	2,299,000
Straits Settlements ..	250	35,000
All other destinations ..	1,752	245,000

In terms of standard bales (140 lb.) supplies were 37,850 and exports 77,400. Of the total exports the Association supplied 5,656,772 lb. or 52.1 per cent.

**Crop Forecast.**—Indications are that 1941-42 harvest will be much above average. The crop is late and mainly for second-picking; it should be reaching the market in quantity from November onwards.

**Clove Stems.**—Purchasers for oil continued to be considerable buyers at improving prices, and exports would have been much larger had there been more frequent shipping opportunities. Exports were only 45,870 lb., against 154,361 during the preceding quarter. Supplies of stems were limited at 369,045 lb., and requirements for the distillery (1,454,000 lb.) had to be made up from stocks. Difficulty is anticipated in disposing of oil distilled from the current season's stock.



# TRADE REPORT

ot quotations for pharmaceutical chemicals, crude drugs and essential oils represent prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. C.i.f. quotations do not include marine war risk insurance and other abnormal charges payable in the present emergency

## 28 Essex Street, W.C.2, January 7

ST reports to hand this week indicate that although a very fair inquiry has been eived, business on the whole has the et tendency usually noticeable at this e of year. Few important price movements have occurred, but practically all mmodities are firmly held. The commencement of the new year has seen fewer ce changes than usual in PHARMACEU- TAL CHEMICALS, only two of importance, vances in ATROPINE and GLYCERIN, ving been notified. British makers of LOBARBITONE report a satisfactory demand. BARBITONE is scarce, and high ces are being asked for any small available supplies. GUAIACOLS are in steady mand at unchanged prices. The sterling ce of QUININE SULPHATE, f.o.b. Java, nains unchanged, but buyers will probably have to pay rather more on account advanced insurance charges. Full rticulars of the new SACCHARIN (Control d Maximum Prices) Order will be found ewhere in this issue.

Considerable interest has been aroused the trade by the recent issue of the ices of Goods (Price Regulated Goods) rder, 1941, which, as stated on p. 52, rifies the position of "drugs" under the ices of Goods Act, 1939. The new Order moves any doubt that may have existed nether drugs are price-regulated goods, and llers of drugs will have to exercise the most caution to ensure that all sales are rried out in conformity with the provisions of the Act.

## Crude Drugs

These markets have been quiet, but the alues of most items are maintained. A w inquiries have been received for Ja- nese AGAR, but poor stocks and high rices preclude the possibility of any ubstantial business being done. Both uraçao and Cape ALOES have been in od demand. There appear to be no spot plies of BELLADONNA, root or leaves. umatra BENZOIN is dearer on spot, and emand has been sustained. Considerable nquiry has been received for CAMPHOR. rices of CHILLIES are firmly maintained t former levels. Zanzibar CLOVES are uoted at one penny under last week's

spot price. DERRIS ROOT remains difficult, with the future outlook poor. ERGOT is firmer at origin, but values are without quotable change. GINGER is dearer on spot. IPECACUANHA remains firm. Some arrivals of MENTHOL are reported. SENEGA remains in extremely poor supply, but inquiry is not large. Activity on the London SHELLAC market has not been pronounced, but prices are firm. Prices of TRAGACANTH are at the levels recorded last week. WAXES are quiet and unchanged.

## Essential Oils

Price movements in essential oils have been few during the past week. Business has been quiet, with most of the orders for small spot quantities. Demand for ANISE (STAR) has far exceeded the supply, and prices have again advanced. CAJUPUT is firmly held at previously quoted figures. There are no spot supplies of CASSIA. Spot prices of American CEDARWOOD show a small advance; the position at origin remains difficult. Advances are recorded for both Ceylon and Java CITRONELLA.. English-distilled CLOVE is unchanged. LEMONGRASS is firm at last week's price. British makers of synthetic MUSTARD report a fair business at unchanged prices. Demand for PEPPERMINT has been sustained. The price of genuine East Indian Mysore SANDALWOOD has been advanced by 2s. per lb. WORMSEED is unchanged.

## Exchange Rates on London

Bank of England fixed rates at the opening on January 7 were: New York, 4.03 dollars; Montreal, 4.45 dollars; Netherlands Indies, 7.60 florins; Lisbon, 100 escudos; Stockholm, 16.90 kroner; Zurich, 17.35 francs; Buenos Aires, 17.02 paper pesos. The Chinese national dollar is quoted at 3½d., and the free Madrid rate is 40.50 pesetas (official) and 46.55 (voluntary).

## Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETANILIDE.—In routine demand, with prices steady at between 2s. 4d. and 2s. 6d. per lb.

ALLOBARBITONE.—Demand for British-made material has been maintained, and the price is unchanged at 55s. per lb.

AMIDOPYRINE.—For the limited supplies available, upwards of 35s. per lb. is being asked.

**ASPIRIN.**—In steady, routine demand at the following prices:—

Quantity	In containers of				
	1 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
From 1 lb. . .	s. d. 3 10½	—	—	—	—
From 4 lb. . .	3 9½	3 7½	—	—	—
From 7 lb. . .	3 8½	3 6½	3 6½	—	—
From 14 lb. . .	3 7½	3 5½	3 5½	3 5	—
From 28 lb. . .	3 6½	3 4½	3 4½	3 4	3 3½
1 cwt. . .	2 11½	2 9½	2 9½	2 9½	2 8½
5 cwt. . .	2 11	2 9½	2 8½	2 8½	2 8
10 cwt. . .	2 10	2 8½	2 7½	2 7½	2 7

\* 8 × 14 lb. and upwards in one delivery, ½d. per lb. less. Sale is subject to buyer's undertaking not to re-sell any quantity at prices or terms below scale for such quantity current at time re-sale is made, and, if converted into tablets, not to sell any number at prices or terms below scale current at time of sale.

**ASPIRIN TABLETS.**—In routine seasonal demand, with British makers' prices steady, as follows: Under 5,000, 3s. 1½d.; 5,000, 2s. 11½d.; 10,000, 2s. 10½d.; 25,000, 2s. 8½d.; 50,000, 2s. 7½d.; 100,000, 2s. 6½d.; 250,000, 2s. 6d.; 500,000, 2s. 5½d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 4½d.; 2,000,000, 2s. 3½d. per 1,000.

**ATROPINE.**—Makers have advanced their prices, as follows: **ALKALOID**, 28s. per oz.; 4 oz., 28s. 6d., and 25 oz., 28s. per oz. **SULPHATE**, 23s. per oz.; 4 oz., 22s. 6d., and 25 oz., 22s. per oz. Bottles, under 5-gm. or ¼-oz., corked, 3d.; stoppered, 5d.; 5-gm. to 25-gm. or ¼-oz., corked, 3½d.; stoppered, 6d.; 25-gm. or 1-oz., corked, 3½d.; stoppered, 7½d.; 50-gm. or 2-oz., corked, 4d.; stoppered, 9d. each; 100-gm. and over, included in price; tubes, per 100, 5-gr., 10s. 6d.; 10-gr., 12s. 3d.; 15-gr., 14s.

**BARBITONE.**—Supplies are scarce, with prices in the region of 40s. per lb.

**BENZALDEHYDE.**—The restricted supply position remains the chief obstacle to business, but prices are unchanged at between 5s. and 5s. 6d. per lb.

**BENZOIC ACID.**—Fair supplies are available for medical purposes, and makers' prices are steady at around 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb.

**BORAX and BORIC ACID.**—The last price change occurred on November 24, 1914, when prices were standardised, as follows—

	Commercial	B.P. quality
	per ton	per ton
<b>BORAX:</b>		
Granulated . .	£31 10s.	£39 10s.
Crystal . .	£32 10s.	£40 10s.
Powder . .	£33 0s.	£41 0s.
<b>BORIC ACID:</b>		
Granulated . .	£52 15s.	£60 15s.
Crystal . .	£53 15s.	£61 15s.
Powder . .	£54 15s.	£62 15s.

Packed in one-cwt. bags, delivered carriage paid Great Britain, in one-ton lots and upwards.

**BISMUTH SALTS.**—Makers' prices per lb. carbonate and nitrate are: **CARBONATE**.—Under 4 lb., 11s. 3d.; 4 lb.—8 lb., 10s. 9d.; 8 lb.—28 lb., 10s.; 28 lb.—1 cwt., 8s. 7d.; not less than 1 cwt. 8s. 4d. **SUBNITRATE**.—Under 4 lb., 9s. 11d.; 4 lb.—8 lb., 9s. 5d.; 8 lb.—28 lb., 8s. 8d.; 28 lb.—1 cwt., 7s. 6d.; not less than 1 cwt., 7s. A rebate of 3d. per lb. is allowed off i-c prices on sales of not less than 2 cwt., or again contracts of not less than two cwt., provided whole of contract quantity is ordered within three months.

**CITRATES.**—Makers' prices for **POTASSIUM B.P.**, are given in the table below, and for **SODIUM B.P.**, are at one penny lb. below and **IRON and AMMONIUM (SCALES)**, B.P., threepence per lb. above the tabulated prices

Quantity	In containers of				
	1 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28
Under 4 lb. . .	s. d. 3 3	—	—	—	—
From 4 lb. . .	3 2	3 0½	—	—	—
From 7 lb. . .	3 1	2 11½	2 10½	—	—
From 14 lb. . .	3 0	2 10½	2 9½	2 9½	—
28 lb. to 1 cwt. .	2 11	2 9½	2 8½	2 8½	2

Prices net. All packages charged extra. It is a condition of sale that buyers shall not re-sell at prices below values given.

**COCAINE.**—Current wholesale prices charged by British makers are as follows: **HYDROCHLORIDE and NITRATE**, 25 oz. and over, 35s. 8 16 oz. and less than 25 oz., 36s. 10d.; over 8 16 oz. and less than 16 oz., 38s. per oz. **ALKALOID CITRATE and SALICYLATE**, 25 oz. and over, 39s. 10d.; 16 oz. and less than 25 oz., 40s. 4 over 8 oz. and less than 16 oz., 41s. 7d. per 16-oz. packages free, smaller packing extra. 1 scale of prices applicable to distributors, smaller quantities is as follows: **HYDROCHLORIDE and NITRATE**, 8 oz., 40s.; 4 oz. a less than 7 oz., 40s. 7d.; 2-oz. and less than 4 oz., 41s. 6d.; 1 oz. and less than 2 oz., 42s. 7½ oz. and less than 1 oz., 44s. 2d.; ½ oz. a less than ½ oz., 47s. 3d. per oz. **ALKALOID CITRATE and SALICYLATE**, 8 oz., 43s. 5d.; 4 oz. and less than 8 oz., 44s.; 2 oz. and less than 4 oz., 44s. 10d.; 1 oz. and less than 2 oz., 46s. 2d.; ½ oz. and less than 1 oz., 47s. 9½ oz. and less than ½ oz., 50s. 10d. per oz. packages extra. Re-sale: Sales are subject to buyer's undertaking not to re-sell any quantity below scale current at time of re-sale. Export prices vary according to destination.

**GLYCERIN.**—The basic price of chemical pure, B.P., has been increased by 5s. per cwt. to 72s. 6d. for cwt., as from January 1. Prices for small quantities are now as follows: 1-cv drum, 86s. per cwt.; 56-lb. tin, 94s.; 28-lb. tin, 97s.; 14-lb. tin, 100s. per cwt. All price subject to discount of 2½ per cent. for cash twenty-eight days.

**GUAIACOLS.**—In steady demand at unchanged prices. **CARBONATE and CRYSTALS**, about 1 to 14s. per lb.



EXAMINE.—Reports from dealers indicate that fine crystals would be worth about 2s. per

ODIDES.—Convention rates are unchanged:  
 ASSIUM IODIDE, B.P.—112 lb., 8s. 8d.;  
 b., 9s. 2d.; 14 lb., 9s. 8d.; 7 lb., 11s.;  
 b., 11s. 6d.; smaller quantities, 12s. per lb.  
 IUM IODIDE, B.P.—28 lb., 9s. 6d.; 14 lb.,  
 b.; 7 lb., 11s. 7d.; 4 lb., 12s. 3d.; smaller  
 quantities, 13s. 1d. per lb. IODOFORM, B.P.—  
 b., 12s. 1d.; 14 lb., 12s. 7d.; 7 lb., 14s. 9d.;  
 b., 15s. 7d.; smaller quantities, 16s. 5d. per  
 IODIDE RE-SUBLIMED, B.P.—112 lb., 9s.  
 b.; 28 lb., 10s. 5d.; 14 lb., 10s. 11d. 7 lb.,  
 b.; 4 lb., 13s. 2d.; smaller quantities,  
 11d. per lb.

MERCURIALS.—Controlled prices for quanti-  
 up to two cwt. are as follows:—

Mercury compound	Over 7 lb. but less than 28 lb.	28 lb. and over but less than 1 cwt.	1 cwt. and over but less than 2 cwt.
chloride, powder ..	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 11 8	s. d. 11 7
chloride (industrial qual- ity) .. .. .	12 0	11 8	11 7
chloride, lump ..	12 7	12 3	12 2
monium chloride, pow- er .. .. .	13 10	13 6	13 5
monium chloride, lump ride (mercurous) ..	13 8	13 4	13 3
ide, red crystalline, B.P.	14 2	13 10	13 9
ide, red levigated, B.P.	15 11	15 7	15 6
ide, red technical	15 5	15 1	15 0
ide, yellow levigated, P. .. .. .	All quantities—14s. 8d. per lb.		
ide, yellow technical	15 4	15 0	14 11
	All quantities—14s. 4d. per lb.		

kages free for quantities of 28 lb. and over; delivery  
 free on orders of £20 and over.

MERCURY IODIDES.—The following are makers'  
 ces per lb.: RED, less than 7 lb., 17s.; not  
 s than 7 lb., 16s. 8d.; not less than 14 lb.,  
 s. 2d. GREEN, less than 7 lb., 19s.; not less  
 an 7 lb., 18s. 8d.; not less than 14 lb., 18s. 2d.  
 LLOW, less than 7 lb., 20s. 8d.; not less than  
 p., 20s. 4d.; not less than 14 lb., 19s. 10d.  
 lb. net, carriage paid.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—No changes have been  
 ified in makers' prices: Five cwt., 1s. 8½d.  
 lb.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; smaller lots, in  
 tles, 1s. 11d. per lb.

PHENAZONE.—Dealers would require about  
 s. per lb. for any available supplies.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—No changes have been  
 ified in makers' prices: Less than 7 lb.,  
 2d. per lb.; 7 lb., 4s. 1d.; 14 lb., 4s.; 28 lb.,  
 11d.; one cwt., 3s. 10d. per lb.

3-PHENYLISOPROPYLAMINE.—Makers' price is  
 out 150s. per lb., and a fair business is  
 ported.

QUININE.—The sterling price for sulphate  
 nains at £14 17s. 5d. per 100 oz., f.o.b.  
 va. Owing to the advanced insurance rates  
 y payable, however, cost to buyers landed  
 re would presumably show some increase.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Makers' prices  
 are steady, as follows:—

B.P.	Per lb.	Technical	Per cwt.
	s. d.	One-cwt. drums:	s. d.
From 1 cwt.	1 8½	From 1 cwt.	154 6
" 3 cwt.	1 8	" 3 cwt.	150 0
		" 5 cwt.	147 6
		" 1 ton	145 0
		" 4 tons	142 6
		Five-cwt. drums:	
		From 5 cwt.	145 0
		" 1 ton	142 6
		" 4 tons	140 3

Net, delivered nearest railway station in Great Britain,  
 drums extra and returnable. No guarantee of delivery  
 of either quality is given, and orders are only booked for  
 invoicing at price ruling at date of dispatch.

SACCHARIN.—Full particulars of the Sac-  
 charin (Control and Maximum Prices) Order,  
 1941, are given on p. 54. Editorial comment,  
 p. 51.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Makers' prices are  
 unchanged at the levels reported last week.

SANTONIN.—Makers quote as follows: 15  
 kilos and over, £46 10s.; not less than 10 kilos,  
 £47 5s.; not less than 5 kilos, £48 5s.; less than  
 5 kilos, £50 per kilo, delivered free in the  
 United Kingdom; 1-kilo packages free.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—Makers' scale of prices  
 is as follows:—

Quantity	In containers of				
	1 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
Under 4 lb.	s. d. 3 0	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —
From 4 lb. . .	2 11	2 9½	—	—	—
From 7 lb. . .	2 10	2 8½	2 7½	—	—
From 14 lb. . .	2 9	2 7½	2 6½	2 6½	—
From 28 lb. . .	2 8	2 6½	2 5½	2 5½	2 5½
From 1 cwt. . .	2 3	2 1½	2 0½	2 0½*	2 0
From 5 cwt. . .	2 2½	2 0½	2 0½	2 0*	1 11
1 ton . . .	2 2	2 0½	1 11½	1 11½*	1 11

\* 8 × 14 lb. and upwards, in one delivery, ½d. lb. less.  
 Prices include parcels or collapsible cartons; other  
 packages charged extra. Can be assorted with salicylic  
 acid. Prices are quoted subject to buyer's undertaking  
 not to re-sell any quantities at prices or terms below  
 scale current at time of re-sale.

SULPHONAL.—Firm and in short supply.  
 Price would be about 40s. to 45s. per lb.,  
 according to quantity.

TANNIC ACID.—Dealers' prices for the limited  
 supplies available are in the region of 7s. per  
 lb.

VANILLIN.—Makers' prices are steady: Ex  
 clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 20s. per lb.; one  
 cwt., 30s. 3½d.; 56 lb., 20s. 6½d.; less than 56 lb.,  
 20s. 9d., carriage paid in U.K. Tins in cases  
 returnable.

## Crude Drugs

ACONITE ROOT.—It is understood that spot  
 stocks have been practically all cleared,

**AGAR.**—A few odd inquiries have been received, but as prices are high and remaining stocks small, little business has resulted. Some unrestricted Kobe No. 1 might be available on spot at around 60s. per lb. Supplies for medicinal use appear to be practically exhausted, but some powder and strip are available at about 30s. per lb.

**ALOES.**—Good demand has been received for Curaçao, and there may be some supplies left on spot at around 500s. per cwt. Cape has been in better inquiry, the value remaining at about 57s. 6d. per cwt.

**ANTIMONY.**—No change has been reported in the price of English 99 per cent., which remains at £120 per ton, delivered. Crude, 70 per cent., is quoted on spot at £100 per ton for the home trade. Canadian high-grade is unquoted.

**ARECA NUT.**—In quiet but steady demand at the unchanged spot price of 5½d. per lb., ex store.

**BALSAMS.**—Prices are at the levels recorded last week. *Tolu*, spot, about 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb.; *Canada*, spot, about 7s. 9d. per lb.; *Copaiba*, B.P., 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.; *Peru*, about 7s. 9d. per lb., ex store U.K., duty paid.

**BELLADONNA.**—There appear to be no spot supplies of root or leaves.

**BENZON.**—Sumatra has been in good demand, and spot prices vary between £9 and £10 10s. per cwt. Free Sumatra almondy for druggists' use is offering at around £25 per cwt. on spot.

**BISMUTH METAL.**—Business during the week has been moderate at the unchanged price of 6s. 3d. per lb. for minimum 5-cwt. lots.

**BUCHU.**—The conditions previously reported are unchanged, with little offering and high prices asked for any small available supplies.

**CAMPHOR.**—Inquiry has been sustained. Stocks are low, but a few Japanese slabs are understood to be available at between 12s. and 14s. per lb. Some Chinese B.P. powder is reported offering at 12s. 6d. per lb.

**CANTHARIDES.**—Small quantities of Chinese flies are stated to be available on spot at between 8s. 6d. and 9s. 6d. per lb.

**CARDAMOMS.**—Business is on a small scale. Current prices are as follows: Spot, Aleppy greens, 5s. 3d. per lb.; Aleppy seed, 6s.; Bombay seed, 5s. 6d.; Mangalore seed, 6s.; shipment, Aleppy greens, 4s. per lb., c.i.f.; Bombay seed, 4s. 10d., c.i.f.; Mangalore bleached A, 5s. 3d., c.i.f. Mangalore bleached B, 4s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Spot stocks are extremely short. For some small supplies of 1940 peel about 250s. per cwt. is being asked, and for 1941 peel about 220s. would be required.

**CHILLIES.**—Prices are all firmly maintained. Zanzibar, spot, 175s. per cwt. Mombasa, sellers at 175s. per cwt.; Sierra Leone and Sudan, both at 175s. per cwt., duty paid.

**CLOVES.**—Steady conditions obtain, with

spot sellers of Zanzibar at 10d. per lb. under week's price; grade 2, afloat, 2s. per lb., via Madagascar, unquoted.

**COCOA BUTTER.**—Available supplies are small compass and are being distributed on rationing basis. The official maximum price remains at 1s. 5½d. per lb., ex factory or warehouse, except under Ministry of Food licence.

**COCONUT (DESICCATED).**—Demand is but business is restricted. The official maximum price remains at 49s. per cwt.

**COLCHICUM.**—Spot supplies are on the side, and the price of any available Indian corn is at about 3s. per lb.

**COLOCYNTH.**—Spot holders of any fine pulp would require about 4s. per lb.

**DANDELION ROOT.**—Spot quotations Indian root are in the region of 120s. per cwt. ex store.

**DERRIS ROOT.**—Remains difficult, with little material on offer. A parcel of low roten content is offered on spot at about 1s. 7½d. lb., but the higher-testing root mentioned week is reported to have been cleared. Or have been sent to South America for tincture, but it is understood that shipment goods already contracted for have been delayed.

**DIGITALIS LEAVES.**—The only variety present available appears to be Portuguese, spot price of which would be in the neighbourhood of 135s. per cwt., ex store.

**DRAGON'S BLOOD.**—Spot supplies are scarce, but it should be possible to buy re-baled at around £30 per cwt.

**ERGOT.**—Firm at origin; prices with quotable change. Spot, about 7s. 9d. to per lb.; shipment, about 7s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.

**GINGER.**—There are sellers of West African on the spot at 180s. per cwt.; afloat, unquoted. Cochinchina, unwashed, spot, 177s.; afloat, 152s. shipment, new-crop, advanced to 82s. 6d. cwt., c.i.f. Jamaica, spot, No. 3, dearest 220s. per cwt.

**GRAINS OF PARADISE.**—Demand is steady but quiet, with the spot value in the region of 1s. 10d. per lb.

**GUM ACACIA.**—Continues firm, with supply poor. Unrestricted Kordofan cleaned seed spot, about 230s. per cwt.; shipment, none at 70s. per cwt., c.i.f.

**HONEY.**—Official first-hand, wholesale, retail prices for imported honey and maximum retail prices for home-produced honey unaltered. Full particulars of prices were given in the C. & D., August 30, p. 119.

**HYDRASTIS.**—The spot price of small quantities of untested would be in the region of per lb.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Demand has been fair, prices are firmly maintained. Matto Grosso spot, about 18s. per lb. Shipment, new-crop, January–February, about 15s. 6d. to 16s. per lb., c.i.f., according to seller. Minas, about 12s. 6d. to 13s. per lb., according to shipment, about 10s. 6d. to 11s. per lb., c.i.f.



rent prices for EXT. IPECAC. LIQ., in winter quarters, are as follows: B.P., 1932, under three, 26s. per lb.; three and under six, 6d.; six and under twelve, 25s.; twelve and over, 24s. 6d. per lb. B.P., 1914, under six, 24s. per lb.; three and under six, 23s. 6d.; and under twelve, 23s.; twelve and over, 6d. per lb., all prices net.

ABORANDI.—Dealers are quoting at between 6s. and 87s. 6d. per cwt. for small spot supplies.

MENTHOL.—Demand has been good, and one or two arrivals are reported over the end of the year. The spot price of Chinese would now be about 70s. per lb., and for odd cases of Japanese dealers are asking approximately 72s. 6d.

MERCURY.—Prices for quantities of over 7 lb. subject to the Control of Mercury (No. 6) Order (C. & D., May 10, p. 295). Quantities of 5 lb. and under were decontrolled by the Control of Mercury (No. 7) Order (C. & D., October 18, p. 86). Official prices range between 10s. and £48 15s. per bottle of 76 lb., ex warehouse London.

ORANGE PEEL.—Some bitter quarters are available on spot at around 2s. 9d. per lb.

PEPPERS.—The maximum spot price in bond unpicked whole black Lampung is 5d. per lb., and of whole white Muntok, 8d. per lb.

PIMENTO.—Steady, with sellers on spot at 10s. per lb.; for January–February shipment, 11s. per cwt., nominal, is quoted.

PYRETHRUM.—Spot stocks are stated to be the low side, but further supplies are coming in. Dealers' prices for Kenya flowers remain from 175s. to 185s. per cwt., ex store, according to quantity.

QUASSIA CHIPS.—Spot supplies are in small supply, with the price at about 7½d. per lb.

QUILLAIA BARK.—Small supplies of crushed bark would be worth approximately 140s. per cwt. on spot.

RHUBARB.—There are spot sellers of rough-cut at between 6s. 9d. and 7s. 6d. per lb., according to quality and holder.

RUBBER.—Unquoted until further notice. The Ministry of Supply announces that the constitution of the Rubber Control Board is now completed. The following are members of the Board in addition to those mentioned last week (C. & D., January 3, p. 29): Mr. L. Farrow (deputy chairman) and Mr. J. F. Milne.

SARSAPARILLA.—Native reddish is quoted on spot at the unchanged price of about 2s. 9d. per lb.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Turkish, spot, nominal at 10s., duty paid. CANARY.—Nothing available on spot.

ORIANDER.—English, spot, nominal at 190s., duty free; Indian, quoted at 175s., duty free.

MIN.—Malta, spot, offered at 155s., duty free; Indian, quoted at 150s., duty free.

ILL.—Indian, spot, nominal at 110s., duty free.

FENNEL.—Indian, spot, quoted at 10s. 6d., duty free, ex wharf, London; Iran, 11s., duty paid.

FENUGREEK.—Indian, spot, quoted at 100s., duty free. MUSTARD.—English, spot, to 140s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—For the small supplies available on spot about 7s. per lb. would be required. A parcel from India, at present being tested, is offered at around 3s. per lb.

SENNA.—Hand-picked Alexandrian pods would be worth between 4s. 6d. and 5s. per lb. on spot. Hand-picked Tinnevely pods are valued at from 1s. 1d. up to 1s. 5d. per lb., for selected; f.a.q. would be worth about 7½d.

SHELLAC.—Firmer. Standard TN orange, spot, 180s. per cwt., sellers; shipment, 160s. per cwt., c.i.f., nominal. Pure button, spot, unquoted; fine orange, 180s. to 225s. per cwt. quoted.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—Steady, with business quiet. Spot, wired bundles, about 2s. 6d. per lb.; grinding quality, about 1s. 3d. per lb.

SQUILL.—The prices given last week are unchanged. Indian, spot, about 77s. 6d. to 80s. per cwt.; Portuguese, f.a.q., about the same figure; good-quality Portuguese, about 82s. 6d. to 85s. per cwt.

STORAX.—About 8s. 9d. per lb. would be the present value of spot goods.

STRAMONIUM LEAVES.—The spot value of Indian leaves would be in the region of 110s. per cwt.

TRAGACANTH.—Quiet, with spot values of medium grades at the levels recorded last week: No. 1, white, £145; No. 2, white, £125; No. 3, white, £103; pale leaf, £90; amber leaf, £65; red leaf, from £28; woody and hoggy, from £15 to £25, ex store.

TURMERIC.—Spot, Madras finger, offered at 75s., landed U.K. Ports.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Quiet, with spot values of Indian between 110s. and 120s. per cwt., ex store.

WAXES.—Quiet and unchanged. BEES'.—Spot, 270s.; in bond, 250s.; Dar-es-Salaam, nominal at 267s. 6d. Japanese, first three brands, spot, duty paid, 240s. CARNAUBA.—Spot, fatty grey, 435s.; chalky grey, 430s.; Primeira, 550s.

## Essential and Expressed Oils

ANISE (STAR).—Demand has remained good, but supplies are extremely difficult to locate. About 42s. to 43s. per lb. would be the price of tins in cases, if available.

BAY.—Values are steady at between 9s. and 11s. per lb., according to quantity.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Spot values would be in the region of 27s. 6d. per lb.

CAJUPUT.—Firmly held on spot at from 11s. to 12s. per lb.

CANANGA.—The spot value would be approximately 60s. per lb.

CASSIA.—No supplies are available on spot.

CEDARWOOD.—The spot price shows a small advance to about 6s. 6d. per lb.; supplies are reported scarce at origin.

CINNAMON LEAF.—11s. to 12s. per lb. would now be required for spot oil.

**CITRONELLA.**—Ceylon oil would now be worth about 12s. 6d. to 14s. on spot, and Java, about 17s. to 19s. per lb., duty paid.

**CLOVE.**—The price of English-distilled oil remains at about 18s. per lb.

**EUCALYPTUS.**—The spot value of 70 to 75 per cent. would be about 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

**FENNEL.**—Dealers' quotations for sweet remain at about 26s. per lb.

**GERANIUM.**—Prices subject to negotiation.

**GROUNDNUT.**—The official price of refined deodorised will remain at £40 per ton, naked ex works, for bulk quantities, in the period ending January 31, 1942.

**LAVENDER.**—Quiet at unchanged prices. Spot, about 85s. per lb. for good-quality oil.

**LEMONGRASS.**—Firmly held at the previously quoted spot price of about 19s. to 20s. per lb.

**LIME.**—Genuine West Indian, if available on spot, would be worth at least 55s. per lb.

**MUSTARD.**—British makers of synthetic continue to quote at about 18s. 6d. upwards per lb.

**PALMAROSA.**—Spot value would be in the region of 35s. per lb.

**PATCHOULI.**—Spot is quoted at approximately 60s. per lb.

**PEPPERMINT.**—Demand has been sustained throughout the week, and some business is reported done at prices varying between 72s. 6d. and 75s. per lb. for Chinese and Japanese.

**PINE.**—American oil imported by the Ministry of Supply is charged as follows: In drums or barrels, 90s. per cwt.; in 10-gall. drums, 8s. 4d. per Imperial gall.; in 5-gall. drums, 8s. 7d. per Imperial gall., all prices ex store, duty paid.

**SANDALWOOD.**—The price of one-case lots of genuine East Indian Mysore has been advanced to 30s. per lb.

**WINTERGREEN (GENUINE).**—Dealers' quotations are unchanged at between 12s. 6d. and 14s. per lb.

**WORMSEED.**—About 30s. per lb. would be the present value of any available spot supplies.

## COMMERCIAL NOTES

**California Aromatic Plants.**—Data relative to the drug, medicinal and aromatic plants that may be grown successfully in California are being compiled by the California State College of Agriculture.

**South Africa Import Restrictions.**—Among products which, under an Order of the Union Government, may not be imported into South Africa, unless grown, produced or manufactured within any part of the British Commonwealth except Canada and Newfoundland, are spirits, perfumed, and perfumery, exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit; toilet preparations

(spirituous); soap, soap powders and extracts; perfumery and toilet preparations (non-spirituous).

**Nigerian Palm Kernels.**—Mr. Edna Harvey asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons recently why the ban on the export of palm kernels from Nigeria had been reimposed as from October, and what measures had been taken, were in contemplation, for the relief of growers in the districts where export had been prohibited.

Mr. George Hall: The prohibition of purchase for export of palm kernels in certain areas of Nigeria has not been reimposed since it was suspended in May last. The second part of the question does not, therefore, arise.

Mr. Harvey: Would my hon. Friend consider, in view of the difficulties of growers, the formation of a board like the Cocoa Board to control palm kernels, the stabilisation of prices in the interest of the growers?

Mr. Hall: Yes, Sir, that matter is being considered at the present time.

**Kenya Pyrethrum.**—In the House of Commons recently, Mr. Harvey asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies to make known the value of pyrethrum crop grown in Kenya last year or during the latest period for which information was available; whether cultivation without licence was illegal or so, what was the reason for the restriction, what was the cost of a licence; how many licences had been granted to Europeans and Africans, respectively; and whether any obstacles prevented Africans from obtaining a licence?

The answer, given in the Official Report, was as follows:—

The quantity of pyrethrum produced in Kenya in 1940 was 5,860 tons, and exported amounted to 4,886 tons, valued at £625. The growing of pyrethrum for sale was prohibited without a licence. This measure was introduced in order to control production and to facilitate the maintenance of the quality of the product. A licence costs 50s. and is valid for one year. I have no information regarding the number of licences granted to Europeans and Africans respectively. As pyrethrum is a plantation crop, the number of African producers is not likely to be large. There is nothing in the Pyrethrum Ordinance to exclude them from the industry.



# CORRESPONDENCE

respondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

## Rose Hip Syrup

SIR,—May I trespass on your space to reply to "Chemicus" (*C. & D.*, January 3, p. 31). The rose hip syrup is now almost ready for distribution to the trade, and though the letter from "Chemicus" seems to imply mistrust as to the method of retail distribution, I would assure him that it is going to be a C.F. line. Any of the manufacturers will be pleased to supply his requirements.

Yours faithfully,

ROSE HIP SYRUP MANUFACTURER.

[Names of makers will be supplied on application.—EDITOR.]

## Insurance Prescriptions for Vitamin Products

SIR,—Vitamin tablets and preparations are being prescribed in increasingly large quantities. They are always referred to as "accessory foods" and "additions to diet." Like foods, they are exempt from purchase tax. Why then are these foods freely being ordered on Insurance prescriptions (and supplied by chemists at low contract prices) when the medical benefit to which insured persons are entitled is limited to the supply of medicines (and appliances)? Again the pharmacist is being deprived of the extra business that retail sales of these articles would, quite properly, bring to him.

Yours faithfully,

INQUIRING PHARMACIST.

## From South Africa

SIR,—I have pleasure in sending renewal of my subscription to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for 1942. It comes along pretty regularly and is as interesting and useful as ever. In fact I should find it difficult to go without it in these times, as I often get hints of forthcoming shortages and make provision accordingly. But I have missed the humorous commentaries, a number of which appeared some months back and which helped considerably in filling the gap. We are getting good supplies of stock here; prices are, for the most part, as pre-war. We have unlimited food and clothing and I am afraid we do not yet fully realise we are at war except for the absence of the best of our young folk. Young Doran, having finished off Somali-

land and Abyssinnia, has trekked to Egypt and reports it as mostly flies, fleas and bugs. He is greatly intrigued by the perfumers, but has not sent any of their products, reckoning that the locals require them more than we do. I take this opportunity of wishing all the staff of the *C. & D.*, a merry Christmas and a happy New Year and that they may all come through unscathed.

Yours faithfully,

Aliwal North,  
South Africa.

JAMES B. DORAN.

## Medicine and Pharmacy

SIR,—The experience of your correspondent, "Busy Panelite" (*C. & D.*, January 3, p. 31) causes me a certain amount of surprise, as it compares so unfavourably with my own. I find that the doctors whose Insurance prescriptions I dispense adhere, with one or two exceptions, most scrupulously to the N.W.F., a fact which, I must admit, has occasioned me some eyebrow-raising and, in fact, a little temporary embarrassment, as I have been unable immediately to supply some of the items ordered. For my part I am willing to congratulate the majority of practitioners for complying so readily with the new regulations, but I am a little perturbed by the fact that stocks of, for instance, bismuth compounds or gentian preparations which may have been acquired are liable to remain on one's shelves for some considerable time. In passing may I put forward the suggestion that in view of the serious deficiencies liable to be experienced in the country's vital pharmaceutical services and in view, further, of a probable shortage of Home Guards, that representations be made by the Pharmaceutical Society to the effect that pharmacists be conscripted into the Home Guard or, on the other hand, that pharmacists already in the Home Guard be permitted to continue with this form of service, thus being able to fulfil their civil and military obligations without sacrificing one to the other.

Yours faithfully,

Birkenhead.

MONTAGUE FISHER.

## Employee Organisation

SIR,—I have read with close interest the Report of the Committee of Inquiry (Part II) and in particular that part of the

Report which deals with employee organisation in retail pharmacy. It is most gratifying to those who, for years, have stood four-square for the right of the employee-pharmacist to combine, to see the emphasis which the Report places on the need to unite for common purposes. Having said this, I am compelled to strike a note of regret that the Report should have ignored the existence of employee organisation in the shape of the Association of Pharmaceutical Employees. Indeed, Section 4, dealing with the position of the Pharmaceutical Society, contains a paragraph on representation of employed pharmacists to which exception must be taken. Not only does it discount the strength of the organisation which has already been achieved, but adopts that unsound premise as a basis for advocating the formation of some new organisation which, apparently, is to be fostered in its early days by the Pharmaceutical Society itself. I am satisfied that the organised employee pharmacist is far too conscious of the value of the A.P.E. to be attracted by the prospect of some new body which, whatever assistance may be rendered by the Society, will isolate him from the trade union movement. He is too well aware of the work which has already been done by the A.P.E., developed and supported as it is by a trade union affiliated to the British Trades Union Congress, to be persuaded to throw away the substance for the shadow which flits across the Report of the Committee of Inquiry. The unfortunate history of past attempts to create employee organisation prior to the advent of the A.P.E. and without any roots in the trade union movement is too painful a memory to permit the observations contained in the Report to pass without comment.

Yours faithfully,

G. MAURICE HANN,

General Secretary,

National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks.

### Turnover, Profit and Competition

SIR,—The report of the Committee of Inquiry (*C. & D.*, December 13, p. 337) will no doubt receive the earnest consideration of every pharmacist in retail business. They certainly have every incentive to study it. Most other traders have the advantage of chemists in one of two ways. Sellers of goods such as food and household requisites that may carry a smaller profit margin are compensated with a turnover

that is rapid and constant; dealers in articles selling at larger prices secure much higher rates of profits even if sales are less frequent. The chemist has an average sale that rarely works out much above a shilling, yet his general turnover of stock is comparatively slow. If the pharmacist's existence depends on his "ability to serve what goods will be most in demand," then he must confine himself to the commercial side of his business, for the pharmaceutical side, that is the dispensing of prescriptions and the work connected with it, is of volume decided by the prescriber and not by public demand. Herein lies the difficulty. Local industries rarely go to the nearest chemist for their supplies of industrial chemicals: they buy direct from the manufacturers at prices lower than the chemist can quote. Veterinary medicines and agricultural chemicals, which used to be obtained from country chemists, are now sold to farmers and others by travellers from itinerant vans, and horticultural goods are sold in towns by seedsmen and nurseries in direct touch with customers who buy seeds and plants. Doctors get drugs and stock mixtures from the wholesalers, and only turn to the chemist in emergency if they require something they cannot dispense themselves. Large hospitals have their own pharmaceutical manufacturing departments, and smaller ones follow the same course as the doctors. Infant foods, as well as malt and cod liver oil and other drugs and medicines, are now almost completely distributed by clinics and welfare societies; the chemist now rarely has a request for a maternity outfit or for sick-room accessories, which are supplied from other sources. The report suggests what might be regarded as an ideal for pharmacists to strive for. The first steps to realise this ideal must surely be a concerted attempt to reduce these inroads into chemist turnover and livelihood.

Yours faithfully,

MERCATOR.

### Appreciations

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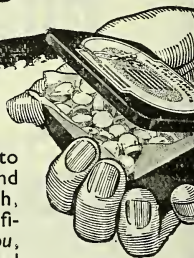
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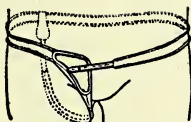
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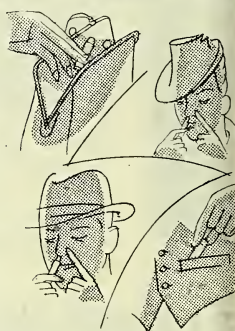
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KARSODRINE INHALER instantly reliev nasal congestion and its concomitant hea ache and eye ache.

The removal of a single cap makes it ready f use anywhere at any time and it fits easily into the pocket or hand-bag.

Since it promotes maximal aeration and drainage, KARSODRINE I N H A L E R forms an ideal ambulant treatment for colds, coryza, hay fever and incipient sinusitis. Retail at 1/6d. (including tax).



*Always ready for instant use*



*Each Karsodrine Inhaler contains:*

Amphetamine 0.330 grm.; Cineole 0.093 grm.; Ol. Citro 0.026 grm.; Methyl Salicyl. 0.023 grm.; Ol. C 0.005 grm.; Menthol 0.049 grm.; Ol. Eucalypt. 0.089 grm.

*Shows You Up To*

**5/2½d. Per Dozen Profit**

even on small quantities when ordered with other "Griffiths Hughes" lines.

For trade terms apply E. GRIFFITHS HUGHES Ltd., Adelphi, Salford, 3, Manchester

A PRODUCT OF **E. G. LABORATORIES**







# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

JANUARY 10  
1942

28 ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C.2

## CLASSIFIED SUPPLEMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

All classified advertisements must be prepaid—those not accompanied by remittance will be held over pending payment. Instructions will be accepted up to FIRST POST THURSDAYS if sent to BATH, but mid-day WEDNESDAY is latest time for LONDON.

### THIS IS THE TARIFF

**AGENCIES, PATENTS,  
GOODS FOR SALE,  
PARTNERSHIPS,  
PREMISES TO LET,  
FOR SALE or WANTED**

7/6 for 36 words or less,  
2d. for every additional word.

**LEGAL NOTICES,  
SALE BY AUCTION,  
TENDERS—AND ALL  
SPECIALLY SPACED  
ANNOUNCEMENTS**

1/9 per nonpareil line. (12 lines  
= 1 inch, single column.)

**BUSINESSES for DISPOSAL**

**BUSINESSES WANTED**

**SITUATIONS OPEN**

7/6 for 40 words or less, 2d.  
for every additional word.

**MISCELLANEOUS SECTION** (for Wholesalers, etc.), for odd and second-hand lots—12/6 for 60 words or less, 1/- for every additional 10 words or less.

**SITUATIONS WANTED**—2/6 for 18 words or less, 1d. for every additional word.

**EXCHANGE COLUMN** (for Retailers, etc.)—2d. per word, minimum 3/-.

Box Office Numbers 1/- extra.

Uncertain postal deliveries make it advisable to send instructions as early as possible to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, THE PITMAN PRESS, BATH, or to London Office, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

**Boots the Chemists have temporary war-time vacancies for male and female qualified and unqualified assistants. Qualified men over 38, unqualified men over 42, and younger men exempt from Military Service.**

**Applications to Boots the Chemists,  
Retail Staff Dept., Nottingham.**

## OPTICAL TUITION

FOR THE

S.M.C., B.O.A., and N.A.O. DIPLOMA Examinations

Particulars:—

**C. A. SCURR, F.S.M.C., F.B.O.A., F.N.A.O.,  
F.I.O., F.C.O., M.P.S.  
50 HIGH STREET, BARNET, LONDON, N.**

## SHOPFITTERS

**MYERS OF OLD ST. THE PHARMACY  
FITTERS**

ALL PHARMACY FITTINGS. New and Secondhand.

—From the single unit—

to the complete Pharmacy

Write, phone or call

L. MYERS, 133-135 OLD ST., E.C.1. Phone: CLE 6381

## PATENTS

7/6 for 36 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

**THE** Trade Mark **SANABROCHIN** No. 566239, registered in respect of Medicated preparations for human use in the treatment of bronchial asthma, was assigned on the 28th November, 1941, by the Registered Proprietors, Francis Riddell Limited, of Axtell House, Warwick Street, Regent Street, London, W.1, to Philipp Ellinger, of 4 Heath Mansions, Putney Heath Lane, London, S.W.15; without the goodwill of the business in which it was then in use. On the 3rd December, 1941, the said Philipp Ellinger assigned the mark without the goodwill of his business to Coates & Cooper Limited, of 94 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, and 21 Eastbury Road, Northwood, Middlesex.

## EDUCATIONAL

**FOR** Personal Practical Tuition and Correspondence Tuition in Optics and Sight Testing, etc. Apply C. V. BOLTON, F.S.M.C., F.I.O., 1 LORD STREET, LEIGH, LANCs. TEL.: 527.

## SITUATIONS OPEN

7/6 for 40 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

### RETAIL (HOME)

**BATH.** Wanted a qualified Assistant, lady or gentleman, for good-class Dispensing Business. Apply with full particulars of experience and salary required. Luther Wilson, Ltd., 28 Brock Street, Bath.

**BOURNEMOUTH.** Qualified or unqualified Assistant for High-class Dispensing Business, male or female, exempt from military service. Letter stating age, salary and all particulars, to Secretary, G. E. Bridge & Co., Ltd., 125 Old Christchurch Road.

**CHESHIRE.** Unqualified Lady Assistant required chiefly for Counter work. State salary required, etc. Apply Jennings, Hoylake, Cheshire.

**DARTFORD, Kent.** Qualified Assistant required. Male or female. Congenial position affording good experience. Possibility of management in near future. Apply, 395/506, London Office of this Paper.

**NORTH MIDLANDS.** Safe area. Qualified super-visor required for duration. No buying or managerial responsibilities. Shop well staffed. State salary required, etc. 394/469, London Office of this Paper.

**SHEFFIELD.**—Qualified or Unqualified Assistant with experience in good-class Counter. Give full particulars with salary required to Austen, c/o Messrs. Newsholmes, Chemists, 27 Street, Sheffield.

**SHEFFIELD.** Vacancy occurs in the City Branch Manager, male or female. The position to a suitable applicant is permanent and progressive. The salary offered is good and the work commensurate and interesting, with very reasonable working hours. Give full particulars in first letter, when interview will be arranged. Write CDB/896, London Office of this Paper.

**TORQUAY.** Bathes, Ltd., 24 Fleet Street, require a vacancy for Qualified Manager (elderly or lady). Full particulars to above address.

**BRADFORD ROYAL INFIRMARY.** Assistant Pharmacist (male or female) required. Applicants, stating salary required, with copies of testimonials to be sent to the House Governor Secretary.

**F. E. LEVER, LTD.,** Chemists, 151 West Terrace, London, W.2, invite application for Manager at branch in Notting Hill Gate. No Sunday. Half day weekly and short hours. Apply Mr. F. E. Lever at above address.

**LADY** Assistant mainly for Dispensing. Good family business. Qualification not essential. Full particulars to 395/501, London Office of this Paper.

**PHARMACIST** Manager required for branch in North London. Good position for ex-military age. Permanent employment found suitable. Apply, 395/507, London Office of this Paper.

**PHARMACY.** Experienced Female Assistant required. Applicants should not be liable for service under the National Employment Order. In writing, stating age and experience, to the Manager, Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, 113 Powis Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. Enclose envelope "Pharmacy."

**QUALIFIED** Manager sought for Family Dispensing business in Brondesbury, N. Suit middle-aged Pharmacist. No Sunday or day duties. Apply, 395/508, London Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant, lady or gent. Wanted soon. Elderly would suit. Easy hours, 10.0 Dispensing. Assistant kept. Permanency to suit applicant. Full particulars, salary, etc. Possible. 395/505, London Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Manager wanted at once for excellent light retail and dispensing; permanent; duration. 395/492, London Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Lady or Gentleman exempt from military service required shortly for Pharmacy in Herefordshire. Also unqualified Assistant. Apply, giving full particulars, 395/499, London Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Pharmacist, exempt military service required as soon as possible, to replace pharmacist called up; busy pharmacy in market Herefordshire. Brisk N.H.I. dispensing. Immediately giving particulars, age, salary required. Further details supplied on receipt of application. CDB/896, London Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant, male or female required immediately. Reply stating age, experience, salary required, and enclosing reference. W. Bates & Co., Ltd., 25 Oxford Street, Southern



**ANTED:** Manager over military age, or exempt military service. Apply 395/496, London Office of this Paper.

**WOODLANDS CHEMISTS LTD.** have several immediate vacancies for Qualified Managers Assistants, both in the London area and Provinces. Permanencies for suitable applicants in progressive positions. Full particulars (photo possible) in first letter; age, height, experience, desired and when free, to G. T. M., c/o Woodlands Chemists Ltd., 37 Coventry Street, London.

## WHOLESALE

**ASSISTANT Pharmacist** (part-time) (man or woman) required by London County Council Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital, Banstead, Surrey. Must possess Pharmaceutical Society's qualification. Salary £130 a year plus cost-of-living allowance. Hours 21 a week. For application form, stamped addressed foolscap envelope to Medical Officer of Health (B), Medical Health Services, 10 Park Hospital, Epsom, Surrey.

**PHARMIST or Pharmacist** required London. Age immaterial. Preferably one who has recently owned business and capable undertaking manufacturing side. Or purchase of existing business in or London with employment might be considered. Give usual particulars. 395/487, London Office of this Paper.

**REPORT Invoice Clerk** required. Some knowledge certified invoices essential. Apply by stating age, experience and salary required, William Ransom & Son, Ltd., Hitchin, Herts.

**MANAGER** of good presence, experienced in Pharmaceutical procedure, not necessarily qualified, to be in charge of Packing Dept. of Manufacturing Chemists (protected establishment). Write, stating experience, salary required, references must be able, to Reade Bros., Ltd., Wolverhampton.

**REPRESENTATIVES** required to agents advertised pharmaceutical proprietary. Territories in South West and North West England, Lancashire and Home Counties. 395/500, London Office of this Paper.

**TROTTER & MOORE, Ltd.**, Manufacturing Chemists, Standard Works, Lawrence Road, Tottenham, N.15, require senior Order and Pricing Clerk Wholesale. Apply by letter giving full details salary required.

**TABLET Manufacturer** wanted to make 5 gr. breath purifiers in bulk. Also Thirst Quenchers (tablets, lozenges or capsules). Write at once, 510, London Office of this Paper.

**ANTED** an Assistant Works Manager for an old-established firm of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers in Scotland. Commencing salary £500 per month. Applications, stating age with full details experience, to Box 637, c/o White's, Ltd., 72-74 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

5 for 18 words or less, 1d. for every additional word.

### RETAIL (HOME)

**QUALIFIED Lady** seeks post as Chemist's Assistant. 8 years doctor's Dispenser. Knowledge of counter work. Keen sales lady. Miss Joffe, Hamilton Road, N.W.11.

## WHOLESALE

**DRUG Grinder, Warehouseman, and Packer,** advertiser with thorough experience, seeks berth; well up in Essential Oils and Synthetics, Powder Blending. Good references. "Radix," Apply 395/503, London Office of this Paper.

**EXPERIENCED Tablet-maker and Coater** desires Change. Capable of taking complete charge, and at present engaged on work covering private formulas, proprietary, and the usual range of listed Tablets. Reasonable salary for permanency with firm of repute and satisfactory references supplied to principals on application to CDB/898, London Office of this Paper.

**WORKS Chemist, expert in Creams, Powders, Compounds and Cosmetics, seeks berth;** keen Buyer; take control of department; supervise labour; highest credentials. "Musk," 395/502, London Office of this Paper.

**MANUFACTURING Chemist of Galenicals, also experienced Tablet maker and coater.** Exceptional references. 395/486, London Office of this Paper.

**SMART Man** (32), rejected on medical grounds, desires to represent Wholesale or Manufacturing house in the Lancashire and Yorkshire area. Very capable in all branches of the trade. Own car, Syons, 61 Burton Road, Withington, Manchester.

**REPRESENTATIVE, old-established connexion;** present house 15 years; South West England, part Midlands, requires good-class lines. Part expenses, commission basis. Drugs, Proprietaries, Sundries, etc. CDB/803, London Office of this Paper.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

7/6 for 40 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

**ADVERTISER** wishes to contract small manufacturer of Veterinary or Agricultural product. With view to arranging disposal of their output. CDB/900, London Office of this Paper.

**TABLET-MAKING Work** wanted. 395/509, London Office of this Paper.

## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

7/6 for 40 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

**CHEMISTS STOCK & FIXTURES FOR SALE** by private treaty. Business on Kent coast closed down owing to war conditions. Stock approximately £420, Fixtures £100. For further particulars apply Parkin S. Booth, Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

**DEATH Vacancy.** Small shop for sale. Steadily increasing N.H.I. and retail trade. No competition. East Finchley district. Takings about £30 per week. 396/511, London Office of this Paper.

**MIDDLESEX Pharmacy for Sale.** Modern Fittings; established 4 years. Takings, £1,800. R. & R. £190. Flat sublet, £71 10s. For quick sale, stock and fixtures at valuation. Owner expecting call-up soon. Box No. 395/504, London Office of this Paper.

**FOR SALE**

7/6 for 36 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

**BOTTLES** and Glass Containers. Inquiries to Thomas Pay & Sons, Deptford Church Street, S.E.S. Tideway 2404.

**FINE** quality Stearic Acid, 2s. 6d. per lb. Lavender Oil Concentrate and Violet Oil Concentrate, 5s. per oz. Wanted P. Henna. "Advertiser," 19 Garmont Road, Leeds, 7.

**FOR** Sale, owing to the death of the proprietor, valuable formula for "Sortox" rat poison. Apply Allan & Co., 21 Bridge Street, Aberdeen.

**LIPSTICK** Refills in five shades. Retail Chemists interested are invited to write for full particulars to M. Walker, Limited, 190 High Road, Wembley, Middlesex.

**OFFERS** invited to clear 150 gross round tins with lids. Suitable to pack powder products: 3½ in. × 2½ in. will contain ½ lb. 4½ in. × 3½ in. will contain 1 lb. CDB/899, London Office of this Paper.

**SECOND-HAND** Microscopes. A large selection; instruments for all purposes, best makers; faultless condition; 3d. stamp for List. Chards, Specialists, Forest Hill, London, S.E.23.

**SEMI-TRANSPARENT BAGS**, ungummed flaps, 2½ in. × 1½ in., for sale. Any quantities up to two million. What offers? Suitable for sacharin tablets (100). Apply 395/498, London Office of this Paper.

**SEVERAL** Bales of Senna Pods for disposal. Write 29 Seaforth Road, Westcliff, Essex.

**SOFT** Soap, amber, odourless, made with best vegetable oils, 50s. cwt.; 26s. ½ cwt. Free iron drums, cash with order; immediate delivery. No samples sent out. Shortage labour, packing materials. Ambrose, 7 Denmark Road, Reading, Berks.

**VANISHING** Cream. 2-oz. White Opals, approx. 7 doz., 25s. 6d. doz. Similar quantity in Black glass jars. Very smart quality. Sample each for 4s. 6d. Owner joining services. Apply 395/497, London Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**

7/6 for 36 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

**GENTLEMAN** unable procure Morgan's Hair Cream would be glad to hear if any Chemist has a bottle or two in stock and would oblige. Reply, CDB/895, London Office of this Paper.

**MANUFACTURERS** and Wholesalers wish to contact actual manufacturers of Sanitary Towels. Details to CDB/901, London Office of this Paper.

**OILS** or Fats and Glycerine, also Block Stearine wanted. Box 56, Pool's, Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, W.C.2.

**WANTED** by England's largest photographic dealers, All Miniature Cameras, extra lenses, and accessories, Rolleiflex, Leica, Contax, Ikontas, etc.; also films for Leica, etc. Will buy quotas. Wallace Heaton, Ltd., 127 New Bond Street, W.1.

**WANTED**—urgent—Leica, Contax, Rolleiflex cameras and accessories, and any other high-class photographic apparatus. High prices paid. B. Salter & Son, Photographic Specialists, 34 Castle Street, Shrewsbury.

**ARE YOU UNEMPLOYED AS DIRECT RESULT OF THE WAR IF SO, READ THIS**

**In order to assist employees who have lost their employment, either through enemy action or through businesses being closed down in defence areas, a scheme of free advertisements in the "Situations Wanted" column of this Supplement will be available until further notice.**

**Any such employee of a retail pharmacist, whether qualified or not, or any employee of a producer or distributing products in connection with the drug and associated industries is invited to make full use of this facility without charge.**

**Advertisements should be accompanied by particulars of last employment and cause of its termination, should be addressed to The Publisher, The Chemist and Druggist, The Pitman Press, Bath, to arrive later than WEDNESDAY morning of week of issue.**

**WAR-TIME UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATIONS WANTED**

**The advertisements in this section are inserted free from advertisers who have lost their employment as a direct result of the war. Prospective employers are requested to give them special consideration.**

**Advertisers in this Section should advise us immediately if their employment has been secured.**

**RETAIL**

**DISPENSER** Book-keeper, Lady, "Hall," request post with Drs., Hospital or Chemist, easy reply. London. CDB/862, London Office of this Paper.

**LADY** Dispenser, Hall qualification, desires part-time engagement in S. London Hospital Dispensary. Long and varied experience and excellent testimonials. (Miss) M. S. Little, 73 Harbord Road, Streatham, S.W.16. Phone: Streatham 0.

**WHOLESALE**

**ADVERTISER**, 53, active, seeks position of duration. Factory or Warehouse Manager. Represented well-known house in trade for 16 years. Disengaged through Limitation of Supplies Order. Highest references. 395/481, London Office of this Paper.

**PHARMACEUTICAL** Chemist, 24 years of experience, discharged last month from H.M. Forces, permanent progressive post, preferably in Wholesale or Hospital. Experienced in both Hospital and Retail Pharmacy. Excellent testimonials. CDB/901, London Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Czechoslovakian Pharmacist, Chemist, attended course at College of Pharmaceutical Society of Instruction in British Pharmacy. 8 years' continental experience, seeks post in hospital, Wholesale, retail, preferably London area. CDB/901, London Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE**, 58 years of age, call leading London Chemists, Stores, etc., for 20 years, is now owing to Limitation of Supplies seeking first-class Proprietary Line to sponsor on commission basis. "Alpha," CDB/879, London Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant counter and window dresser; experience own business 15 years lost through enemy action. Full or part time; military age. CDB/884, London Office of this Paper.





## A matter of NECESSITY

It became increasingly obvious that it had to be done. The questions were no longer 'if' or 'whether'—but only 'when' and 'how'. And the manner of answering them has been unmistakably clear.

The decisions forced on us by war leave little enough choice. In business we find ourselves compelled to ration supplies, and at times to raise prices. But we would stress that prices in our trade have been remarkably stable, and we believe that consumers of our products have suffered the minimum amount of inconvenience.

We have every desire not to see prices rise above their normal levels, and there is no sympathy with any move to ensure against 'eventualities', or to keep in step with the other man.

Cost may at times compel price advance; but planning backed by a sound policy has indeed avoided many of the troubles of the last war.

# MONSANTO CHEMICALS LIMITED

RUABON, WREXHAM, DENBIGHSHIRE.

Telephone: Ruabon 3191

THE  
CHOICE  
OF  
EXPERTS

**ZEAL** BRITISH  
MADE



**CLINICALS**

G.H. ZEAL LTD.

LOMBARD R'D, MORDEN R'D, LONDON, S.W.19

No higher in price than nondescript makes...  
Also—Household Bath and Works Thermometers, the best of their kind.

Phone: LIBERTY 2283-4

**SALES THROUGH CHEMISTS ONLY**

**Felsol** (Regd)  
BRAND  
**POWDERS**

STANDARD SIZE . . . Retail 2/10 (Inc. Tax) P.A.T.A.

LARGE SIZE . . . . . Retail 11/3 (Inc. Tax) P.A.T.A.

**BONUS TERMS.** One box on each dozen small boxes

Also assorted sizes, equivalent to retail value of one dozen small.

*These terms are not applicable in Eire*

**ALL WHOLESALEERS CAN SUPPLY**

*If you have difficulty in obtaining supplies, get into direct contact with*  
**BRITISH FELSOL COMPANY LTD., WIGTON HOUSE, 206 ST. JOHN STREET**  
**CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.1** Telephone: Clerkenwell 5862. Cables: 'Felsol' Smith, London